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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 190— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug.	DELTA•		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,004
10th ,,	CHINA —		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA •	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA •	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA •	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA •	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA •	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

• Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
7th Jany.	WARFIELD*	6,060
30th ,,	HATIMURA *	6,666
25th Febry.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd Aug.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
1st Sept	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

12th Aug	BARALA ..	Buscch via Karachi & P. G. Ports
14th ,,	VARELA ..	Buscch via Karachi
19th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29th Sep
* Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	16th Oct	30th ,,

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	355	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

JEENA & CO.

(Established 1900.)

Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road, Post Box No. 849.

BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES arranged free of charge. Passengers met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared shipped or stored as required, at reasonable rates.

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BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamblupraad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 997.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 860,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,562
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA.
Manager.

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The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

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Claims Paid Exceed — Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
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Rajpur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur
Chief Agents For O. P. & Berar

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1-2 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road
Telephone No. 20923

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Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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Telephone No. 1220.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,

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They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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It kills and cures all

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tele: "Ulosa," Kandi.

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HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED.—Following men for service on TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS:—2 TURNERS, Salary sh. 100 p.m. in scale sh. 100-10-200; 1 CARPENTER Salary sh. 100 p.m. in scale sh. 100-10-200; 1 SPRINGSMITH, Salary sh. 100 p.m. in scale sh. 100-10-200; 1 ASSISTT. GOODS CLERK, sh. 150 p.m. scale 150-10-240; 4 ASSTT. STATION MASTERS sh. 150 p.m. scale sh. 150-10-240; 2 GUARDS sh. 150 p.m. in scale sh. 150-10-340; 1 FITTER in charge Running Shed salary according to qualification; 2 BLACKSMITHS, salary upto sh. 230 p.m. Only men with previous Railway experience on an Indian Railway for five years need apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A R 1626.

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Fastest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Havard College, (B) Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Everywhere PAID AGENTS. Terms on anna stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND NAIWARA, Delhi.
A R1622

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A R 1631

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COMPETENT HINDOO GENTLEMAN well versed in English literature, correspondence and general office routine etc., wants to serve as an Office Assistant. Apply to Box No. 931 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R1616

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B R1629

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B R1614

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SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170, Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

TO LET—AIRY and SPACIOUS FLATS and BLOCKS at Tardeo. Rents ranging from Rupees Sixty-five to Eighty. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1620

ONE BLOCK IS TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos. Rent Rs. 225. Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1572

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C R1619

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C R1545.

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET, on the third floor, with lift and big Show-Room on the ground floor, in the Sukhadwalla Building on the corner of Ravelin Street and Hornby Road, Fort. Apply to VINAYAK A. J. KIRTIKAR, Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R1618

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WONDERFUL CAMERA Complete pictures in 2 Minutes, direct on cards 2" x 3½" No Films, No Plates, No Dark room, Complete Camera with Cards, Developer etc., Rs. 15 only. Post packing Rs. 1-4 extra. NOVELTY TRADING CO., 48, Morarji Gokuldas Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
R 1590.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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N W

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 3075 of 1925.

Re: Messrs. CHATURBHUJ DEOKARAN, a firm, until recently carrying on business at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: JOSHI SHIVDAS DHARSI. ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Messrs. CHATURBHUJ DEVKARAN, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 11th day August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23861

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DUVARKADAS LALJI also spelt as DUVARKADAS LALJEE late of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Merchant. ..... Deceased.

HANSRAJ GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 97, Hoh Chukla, within the Fort, the constituted attorney of Jeram Duvarkadas of Cutch Mandvi... Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, the eldest son of the deceased abovenamed residing at Cutch Mandvi. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J DAVAR.

The 30th day of July, 1925.

MESSRS. MADHOWJI & CO,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C 23856.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HEMCHAND MOTICHAND, deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Jakeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay under the name and style of Hemchand Motichand. .....

Bai RALIAT and Bai HARAKHBAI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widows of Hemchand Motichand, residing at Jakeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 31st day of July, 1925.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23858

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re:—SALE OF PROPERTY AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Public Auction held on the 29th day of July, 1925, under instructions from Mr. B. N. Lang, the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tulsidas Tejpal, our client has been declared the highest bidder for and a purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land (of pension and tax tenure before redemption) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort, on the South side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District and town and Island of Bombay, which piece of land contains by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with adjoining land under Collector's Old No. 373, Collector's New No. B/2249, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 3/7402 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay under D Ward No. 1843 (4), Street No. 5, Khetwadi Main Road and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Dinshaw Shapurji but now of Dr. Meherji Rustomji Sethna, on or towards the North by the hereditaments comprised in Lot No. 6 purchased at the Auction Sale referred to in the conveyance dated the 5th day of September, 1890, from Awabai widow of Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwalla and Pirosha Edulji Sakhidas to Muncherji Cowasji Davar and on or towards the South by a portion of the hereditaments comprised in Lot No. 3A purchased at the said sale by Purshottam and now belonging to Vithal Sayana.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land (of pension and tax tenure before redemption) admeasuring 83⅓ths square yards or thereabouts being one equal in width of the private road in front of the land hereditaments hereinbefore first described, which piece of land is situate and being at Khetwadi Main Road, on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-District and town and Island of Bombay and bears the same Collector's Nos. and Surveys Nos. as the piece of land hereinabove first described and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the other moiety of the said private road in front of the land and hereditaments hereinabove first described and beyond that by the property formerly of Framroze Pestonji Pochkhanwala, on or towards the West by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore first described and on or towards the North and South by the respective portions of the said private road appertaining to Lots Nos. 6 and 3a, sold at the said Auction Sale and immediately in front of the said respective lots.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1925.

PANDIA AND CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
28864

NOTICE.

IT IS ANNOUNCED to the Commercial People in particular and to the Public in general that Firm named and styled "Haji Mahbub Bukhsh Shaikh Serajuddin & Co., doing business in Bhosari Mohalla and Cutlery Bazar in the Province and City of Bombay and dealing in Merchandise Goods has been dissolved and a proper deed of dissolution between Shaikh Fayazuddin Haji Nasiruddin, Haji Ghayasuddin, Haji Aminuddin, and Haji Rafiuddin sons of Haji Mahbub Bukhsh, Merchants of Baradari Nawab Wazir and Abdul Aziz s/o Abdul Rahim of Kuncha, Pandit and Mumtazuddin s/o Shaikh Serajuddin of Baradari Nawab Wazir in the town and city of Delhi called and designated as the First Party while Haji Mohamed Umar s/o Shaikh Azizullah Merchant of Katra Ghi and Mohamed Raffi s/o Shaikh Mohamed Shaffi, Merchant of Pench Totameda in the City of Delhi called and designated as the 2nd Party has been duly executed and signed on 11th day of April 1925. That in pursuance of the Said Deed the 2nd Party is liable for the debts of the Said Firm and is entitled to all outstandings and stock of the goods and the First Party has nothing to do with the outstandings and liabilities of the Said Firm and that further the 2nd Party shall not in future use or trade in the name of Haji Mahbub Bukhsh Shaikh Serajuddin and Co., except for purposes of winding up business for six months from date of dissolution.

SHAIKH FAYAZUDDIN.
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
R1541

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1061 of 1925.

RE: TOKERSI LALJI, COOVERJI KURPAL and DEVRAJ KHIASY, carrying on business at Mandvi in Bombay, Khamgam, Malkapur and other places in the firm, name and style of Cooverji Tokersey and Co. and Re. the firm of Cooverji Tokersey and Co. Adjudged Insolvents. Ex parte: DEVSEY KHETSEY & CO.: Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed TOKERSI LALJI, COOVERJI KURPAL, DEVRAJ KHIASY AND COOVERJI TOKERSEY & Co. have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 10th day August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
C23862

PUBLIC NOTICES

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THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1925, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1925, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 25th August, 1925.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1925, to THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
E. J. BUNBURY,
Joint General Manager,
Agents.

Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 11th August, 1925.
C23859

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY ACCOUNTANT STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the members of the above Society will be held on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the SYDENHAM COLLEGE of COMMERCE and ECONOMICS, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

(1) The Society to be absorbed by the Sydenham College Students' Union.

(2) Any other business that might be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT.
Ex. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, August, 1925.
R 1627

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
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THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1925, at p.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 38-42, 43A. 44, 49, 50, Case No. 1, Tank Pakhady Street (Ripon Road).

Building Street No. 635, Case No. 410, Sewree Cross Road.

MENESSE & Co.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1925, the undermentioned immovable property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Piranmiya Hasan Miya and his wife Hafizabai in exercise of the power of sale and all other the powers given to the Mortgagees by an indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd January 1925 and expressed to be made between the said Piranmiya Hasanmiya and his wife Hafizabai of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit rent and ground rent tenure situate at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 186 and New No. 6058, Old Survey No. 861 and New Survey No. 2016 and Cadastral Survey No. 10 Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No 311, Street Nos. 29/33 and bounded, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Nagdevi Street or, or towards the North by the property belonging to Kasai Mohalla Masjid, and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Datoobhai Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
THE
"DANGEROUS BLONDE"
5 Reels—featuring the pretty lovely
LAURA LA PLANTE
Do you write love letters that are a trifle indiscreet? If so, look out for The Dangerous Blonde. She'll get them—and collect. Height, 5 feet, 7 inches. Weight, 130 lbs. Dimple and wink—deadly—and she's devastatingly "blonde!" She is
LAURA LA PLANTE
The Programme includes the International News and a 2—Reel Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
To-Night—This Week!
Gorgeous Goldwyn Cosmopolitan Super-Production
"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"
12 Parts—All complete in one Show—featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
AND
ALMA RUBENS
NO CHANGE IN THE TIMINGS:
TO-DAY:—5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

IMPERIAL
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S RELIGIOUS FILM
"KUNJ—VIHARI"
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
GOKUL-ASHTAMI WEEK
Daily four shows at
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
SAT.: SUNDAY & WEDNESDAY
12th August at 3-30 P.M.

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED
"SHREE"
By Mr. N. G. KAMATNURKAR
(Under Public Patronage)
LALITKALADARSHA
SANGIT MANDALI
BOMBAY THEATRE, Grant Road
WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 3 P.M. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M and 3 to 8 P.M.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
The Second Week's Consultation
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
PATHE PICTORIAL NO. II
FELIX GOES HUNTING
PATHE GAZETTE:—
ETON VS. HARROW
THE ROYAL HORSE SHOW
87th VARSITY CRICKET MATCH
Time: 6. 8 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charny Road
WILL SCREEN
LALAN VANZARI
PRODUCED BY
KRISHNA FILMS Co., BOMBAY
full of
Thrills, Adventures, Passion, Self-sacrifice and Devotion to God.
USUAL TIMINGS—MODERATE RATES

Mr. Raghuvir, "Goddess of Maharashtra Stage" will act as "REVATEE."
SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREM
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 12th AUGUST 3 P.M.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Gokhale's Grand Pictures Art Exhibition
Opened From today to all class of people
TIME—4 p.m. to 11 p.m.
TICKET ANNAS 2.
Address:—SADASHIV STREET, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The monsoon has weakened slightly in the interior of the Peninsula but has been vigorous in United and Central Provinces and Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Coorg, Madras Coast and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in East Punjab, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Rangoon one inch; Tavoy and Kyaukpyu two; Moulmein four; Lashio one; Myitkyina and Sibsagar two; Dibrugarh five; Tezpur and Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Darjeeling two; Jalpaiguri five; Sambalpur four; Angul, Ranchi, Purnea, Gorakhpur and Lucknow one and a half; Cawnpore four; Allahabadfi Mainpuri and Dehra Dun two, Bareilly five; Mussoorie three; Muktesar and Simla one and a half; Dalhousie three; Sutna two; Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Pendra one and a half; Chanda one; Marmugoa one and a half; Mangalore five; Calicut two; Hanamkonda one and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab. Decrease in plains of the United Provinces.—A.P.

WEATHER & CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Bengal, week ending the 5th August:—During the week the rainfall was generally light. Field operations for transplanted winter paddy continue but more is needed. Harvesting of Autumn paddy and cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on but scarcity of water for steeping is reported from Mymensingh. The state and prospects of the standing crops are generally fair.

United Provinces, Western Circle, Aug. 7th:—The weather remained cloudy throughout the week and it rained on several days. The intercultural operations have been delayed in consequence and all standing crops have been damaged more or less except sugar-cane and rice. Cotton has suffered considerably.

Eastern Cirle, week ending 31st July:—The weather was normal. The Kharif crops are doing well. Fields are prepared for sowing bajra crop. Prices of food grains are stationary. The condition of agricultural stock is stationary.

Punjab, week ending the 3rd August:—Widespread rain fell throughout the province and was generally except in parts of south-west. The heaviest rainfall in the province was at Ferozepore (10.61 inches) and the lightest at Lodhran in the Multan District (0.06 inch). The rains were generally useful to stading crops except in parts of Rohtak Gurgaon, Ambala, Karnal and Jullundur where the crops were damaged to some extent by excessive rains. Damage by floods from the Jamna river is also reported from Balabgarh Tehsil of the Gurgaon District.

Assam, 10th August.—The out-turn of tea, autumn rice, jute and prospects of winter rice and sugarcane are fair.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 10th Aug.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.600
Temperature of Air		81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77.4 "
Dew Point		77.7 "
Relative humidity of Air		85%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		83.9 "
Minimum do. do.		79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		224 miles
Fall of Rain		0.19 inches
Total fall during month		4.26 "
Do, do year		43.26 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 11th Aug.		0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
Tu	11	4	16	25	5	11	10	0	20	3
		16	8	25	6		22	55	18	4
W	12	5	38	24	9	12	11	32	21	4
		17	8	24	6					
Thu	13	7	24	24	7	13	0	4	18	8
		18	31	24	0		13	13	12	7
Fri	14	8	43	25	2	14	1	12	18	8
		20	0	23	9		14	30	21	4
Sat.	15	2	24	28	7	15	8	11	17	4
		14	40	28	1		20	59	17	1
Sun	16	10	11	26	6	16	2	55	18	0
		21	42	24	9		15	59	20	2
M	17	10	4	27	2	17	3	35	17	5
		22	20	25	5		16	32	19	5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 11th August 1925.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 11th August 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi and almost as usual elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 2.05" of rain, Cawnpore 3.35" and Allahabad 2.00". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Mainpuri; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind, lightly clouded over the southeast of Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Mount Abu, where the maximum alone was below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in east Kathiawar the air is drier than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.35" of rain, Saugor 1.52", Nagpur 0.33" and Chanda 1.05". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.38", Marmagao 1.28", and Karwar 1.13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature remained almost normal and attained at Bombay maximum value of 83 deg.9 and a minimum value of 77 deg.4, both being equal to the normal of the day.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.25" of rain, and Nizamabad 0.11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in north Hyderabad vapour in air is in excess. Temperature was almost normal throughout the division.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been actitve on the Peninsula and has caused some heavy falls of rain there and in the United Provinces. It has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 4.87", Calicut 2.00", Cochin 0.96", Trivandrum 0.35", Masulipatam 0.18" and Madras 0.22".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th August 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active outside northwest India. Some heavy falls of rain have occurred in the submontane districts of northeast India and in the southeast of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, the Punjab Hills, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local in Assam, the United Provinces, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair, Mergui, Moulmein, Rangoon one and a half inches; Tavoy two; Myitkyina one and a half; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji two; Dhubri six; Darjiling one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga three; Purnea two; Patna one; Naya Dumka one and a half; Gorakhpur five; Dalhousie two; Jagdalpur three; Perbhani one; Hanamkonda one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.14	—0.15	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	1.33	3.57	—2.24	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	19.36	13.25	+6.11	34.77
Lahore	..	13.74	9.02	+4.72	19.62
Hissar	..	11.07	6.73	+4.34	14.47
Ambala	0.35	29.47	13.97	15.50	30.46
Delhi	..	18.94	13.94	+5.00	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	28.92	14.56	14.36	26.90
Mainpuri	0.05	23.08	13.78	11.33	27.07
Jhansi	0.02	26.21	20.50	+5.71	36.17
Cawnpore	3.85	26.46	17.73	+8.93	35.92
Allahabad	2.00	39.34	20.53	18.81	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	3.77	1.71	+2.06	3.68
Karachi	..	3.46	4.53	+1.13	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner					
Ajmer	..	5.89	5.08	—0.21	11.78
Jaipur	..	8.43	11.71	—3.28	20.65
Kotah	..	11.07	13.04	—1.97	24.21
Mount Abu	..	19.17	16.06	+3.11	28.23
Kathiawar—		36.00	36.08	—0.08	60.76
Bhuj	..	2.94	9.46	—6.52	14.39
Dwarka	..	7.73	9.44	—1.61	13.52
Veraval	..	16.60	12.83	+2.77	18.80
Rajkot	..	8.79	17.42	—8.63	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.13	12.55	+1.58	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.05	22.95	27.88	—4.93	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.07	19.31	+1.76	28.83
Deesa	..	12.90	14.65	—1.75	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	18.49	16.23	+2.26	29.19
Indore	..	12.24	18.86	—6.62	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	1.35	37.88	31.95	+5.70	55.11
Saugor	1.52	32.64	26.03	+6.61	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	25.11	27.89	—2.78	48.83
Khandwa	..	12.15	16.23	—4.61	29.63
Akola	..	13.41	17.40	—3.99	31.38
Amraoti	0.02	15.25	17.82	—2.76	33.00
Nagpur	0.33	31.18	26.96	+5.22	48.97
Chanda	1.05	20.81	28.89	—8.08	51.90
Raipur	..	37.47	28.81	+9.66	50.88
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.20	40.52	47.97	—7.45	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.38	55.64	70.05	14.41	99.98
Mormugao	1.28	63.67	68.85	—5.18	94.95
Karwar	1.13	96.52	84.74	11.78	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	9.64	10.07	—0.43	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	9.68	9.40	+0.28	22.33
Poona	0.08	8.03	13.45	—5.42	27.11
Sholapur	0.03	7.75	10.41	—2.66	28.44
Bijapur	0.25	4.81	6.54	—4.73	20.90
Belgaum	0.08	32.80	29.43	+3.67	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	8.20	13.62	—5.42	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.11	17.19	19.46	—2.27	49.08
Hyderabad	..	8.77	13.25	—4.48	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	4.87	105.72	82.82	22 90	120.68
Calicut	2.00	85 70	71.69	+4.01	117.48
Cochin	0.96	61.15	66.93	—5.78	114.51
Trivandrum	0.35	18.15	22.19	—4.04	64.5.
Ceylon— Colombo	..	22.56	14.24	+8.32	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.18	13.97	13.16	+0.81	41.84
Bellary	0.03	1.49	4.83	—3.25	20.5.
Cuddapah	0.03	12.63	8.8	+3.76	31.22
Madras	0.22	8.26	7.37	+0.89	50.74
Bangalore	0 05	7.56	8.62	—1.06	35.37
Coimbatore	0.02	3.28	3 52	—0.24	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	7.59	3.77	+3.73	33.1.
Negapatam	..	3.73	4.34	—0.61	54.98

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 12.
S S Hamburg Maru, Orahara, Kobe.
S S Barala, Fisher, Busreh.

LOADING.

Aug. 12.
Steamer Sturmfels for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, AUG 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Razmak 4967 Aden, 8/8 M M & Co.
2 Khandala 3300 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
2 Delta 4739 London, 15/8 M M & Co.
6 Ct Calcutta 4899, Karachi 15/8 K. N and Co.
7 Falkenfels 3152, Hamburg 2/8 L. Edwards.
8 Stumfels 3834 Hamburg 23/8 L Edwards Ld.
8 Bilderjsk, Karachi, 2/8 E D Sassoon Co.
11 Karapara 3722 Durban, 5/8 M M & Co.
12 Castalia 4171, L'pool ,N.F. Graham Trdg. Co.
16 Cl. Macnair 3727, Nagoa 7/8 F F & Co.
16 Colaba 3899 Genoa, N.F. M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ascot 2786, Rangoon 2/8 S S N Coy.
2 Peterston 2706 N.F. M M & Co
6 Jehangir 2297 Karachi, 13/8 T M Co.
7 Morocco 3190 Dunkirk 5/8 M M & C.
8 Ozarda, 3038 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
9 Nagpore 3226 Japan, 4/8 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Risaldar 3092 Cal. N.F. T M Co.
14 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 5/8 M M & Co.
15 Baroda 1899, P. Gulf 19/8 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varsova 1957 Busrah 7/8 M M & Co.
B Hamburg Maru 3159 Kobe, 12/8 O Kaisha.
D/E Czarda 3038 Rangoon 4/8 M M & Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports, 14/8, T M & Co.
F Dalgoma 3571 N.F. M. M. & Co
K Varala 1932 N.F., N.F M M & Co.
K Nordmaru 908 N. F. N.F. L Edwards,
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 12th August Agnt E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 15th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

EXPORT.

11/8/25.

S S Delta for London:—6 boxes cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 9 cases cotton prints, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ld. 2 boxes cotton curtains, Cox & Shipping Agency Ld. 2 bales Jackals skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld.; 5 bales foxes skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld.; 11 bales Lamb skins and Foxes skins, Cox and Fix skins, Cox and King's Shipping Aency Ld. 14 bales Lamb skins, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ld. 9 cases brass goods, Cox & King' sShipping Agency Ld., 2 bales calf skins, M Ladak, 2 bales sheep, M Ladak; 175 cwt woollen and cotton cutting M Somjee; 37 bales cow hides and calf hides, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 16800 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed 11000 cwt ground nut oil cakes. N V Velmahomed, 4 cases pigs bristles Grindlay and Co. Ld. 1 casks sheep casings, Grindlay and Co. Ld 1 vale cats and jackals skins, Grindlay & Co.; 6 bales woollen rugs, Grindlay & Co. Ld.; 200 cwts rapeseed, A Durst; 26 cases bristles, A W S Wise & Co. 4 bales sheep skins, M Nissim, 16 bales cow hides, Aziz & Co. 6 bales cow hides and sheep skins, H B Ramjee & Co. 23 bales cow hides. A Abdoola & Co. 10 bales goat and sheep skins, A Abdoola and Co. 30 bales cow hides. P Hassam; 6 bales cow hides. J. Shariff & Sons, 11 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co. Ld. 110 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

S S Colaba for Genoa:—6000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co. 110 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co Ld.

For Constantinople:—14 bundles woollen carpets and cotton and sil embroidery, F Hajee Off; 6 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizullaboff 4 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

S S Castalia for New York:—4 bales woollen carpets and rugs, F Shaw and Co. Ld.

S S Genova for Salonica:—75 bales grey cotton sheeting, Suzuki & Co. Ld.

For Genoa:—1 bundles carpets, K Ringger, 330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sturnfels for Antwerp:—495 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 200 cwt buffalo horns. Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons.

For Hamburf:—165 bales cotton, A. Damodar.

S S Mororan Maru for Yokohama:—31 cases sandal wood oil, M B Kaisha Ld.

For Hongkong:—400 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—1150 bales cottons Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

S S Bingo Maru for oKbe:—1000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co. 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 11.

A further sharp drop of 50 to 55 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced early on short covering but later eased on heavy long liquidation and speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 6 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th inst. as under:—

Selling speculative. Favour scale down purchase."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/. 10th inst. (5-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Though Bureau is lower than expected the feeling generally is that the condition is distinctly better than report, also that hedging will soon be heavy and there will not be sufficient off-take to prevent a substantial decline."

In sympathy with a sharp decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 4 lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 458½ and advanced to Rs. 461 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying. On scattered selling the market gave way to Rs. 459½ and closed at Rs. 460. Whilst Broach April/May opened Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 422 and advanced to Rs. 423 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 422¼. The market was totally featureless. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 422½ and declining to Rs. 421½ on selling by Bazar operators closed steady at Rs. 423 on Shroffs and Commission and Japan Houses buying.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 407 advanced to Rs. 409½ on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying, and closed at Rs. 408 on moderate selling by Shroffs. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 361 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from Exporters and mills.

Owing to Gocul Ashtami Holiday our markets for ready and forward business will remain entirely closed to-morrow and we will not issue our market report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 11, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	423
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	461½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	408¼

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Good.	Good.
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	466	456	446	436
M. G. Dhollera	461	451	441	431
M.G. Punjab/American	506	496	486	476
M. G. Broach	486	476	466	456
M. G. Southerns	...	...	441	431
			F. G. Fairs.	421

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 11.

Fully Good Broach April/May	422
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	460
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	408

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th August 1925:—

Cotton	2463	Bales.
Wheat	3472	Cwts.
Linseed	1740	,,
Rape, etc.	1525	,,
Gingellyseed	815	,,
Poppyseed	1131	,,
Groundnuts	2564	,,
Castorseed	2040	,,
Rice	169	,,
Myraboliams	287	,,
Cottonseed	17838	,,
Mowraseed	162	,,
Gram	2628	,,
Juwar	855	,,
Masur	174	,,
Barley	164	,,
Bajri	1214	,,
Coal	717	Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinght Fine MG	410/420	430
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415/425	460
Yeotmal Fine M G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80.	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465/70
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Dhabedia M. G.	.....	435/95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

New York, Market, August 10.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.88	Oct.	23.70—18	23.35	—53
23.60	Jan.		23.10	—50
23.88	Mar.		23.33	—55
24.25	May.		23.75	—50

Telegraphic market advices. Heavy long liquidation and short selling.

October highest 24.17 (at the opening), lowest 23,35 (at the close), range .82 points.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.66	Oct.	12.78+12	12.73+07	12.55	—11
12.59	Jan.	12.74+15		12.51	—08
12.64	Mar.			12.57	—07
12.69	May			12.63	—06
	Egyptian				
22.75	Nov.			23.60	—15
22.65	Jan.			22.60	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—Cabled 9th August.: Temperatures about normal. Heavy rains Central Belt., Arkansas and Oklahoma. Light rains Amarillo district and Abilene district.

Cabled 10th August:—Bearish feeling on belief condition of crop now considerably better than indicated by the Agricultural Bureau Report.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.85 3-4, on Monday 4.85 3-4.

Bombay, August 10.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 11.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	6	293,238	340,571
Central India	384	343,180	301,952
Bersi and Nagar	—	206,639	205,287
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	97,163	104,097
Berar	61	566,247	646,921
Central Provinces	149	255,920	268,593
Total Oomras	600	1,762,587	1,867,423
Dholera	—	312,825	183,734
N.W. Provinces	—	131,585	122,536
Rajputana	266	81,143	89,972
Sind-Punjab	125	362,481	309,317
Broach	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	1,387	207,720	185,300
Westerns-Northerns	314	114,411	90,043
Cocanada	—	1,759	2,238
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5	37,723	29,491
Persian	—	6,061	9,423
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	180	66,053	70,007
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	836
Total	2,877	35,79,200	32,68,184

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days.	1st Sept. to 6th Aug This year.	Last year
Europe	1,145	683,332	1,085,643
Japan & China	525	1,965,797	1,505,367
Coast Ports	—	32,057	52,066
Up-country by Rail	—	15,504	21,092
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	28,001	3,814
Total	1,670	27,24,691	2,667,982

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.)

For eight days ending 8th August.

	This season	Last Season.
Into sight	76	52
Receipts at American Ports	42	17
Exports from America.		
To Great Britain	6	11
To Continent	28	5
To Japan, Canada etc.,	11	1
Total	45	17
Werd's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	169	78
Liverpool Forwarding to Spinners (All kinds)	48	35
Visible Supply		
American Ports	191	214
American Counted Towns	145	173
Great Britain & Continent	711	521
	1047	908
Great Britain Stock (All kinds)	628	455

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot	

Universal Standard 1337 improved / in. quiry.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3175

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	23.67
January	23.40
March	23.68

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	23.60
January	23.39
March	23.67

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	23.75
January	23.37

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Scinde	Good	9.55
	Fully Good	9.95
	Fine	10.35
Bengal	Good	9.65
	Fully Good	10.05
	Fine	10.45
Oomra	Good	10.35
	Fully Good	10.75
	Fine	11.15
Broach	Good	11.10
	Fully Good	11.50
	Fine	11.90

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

October	12.55	—.11
January	12.51	— .8
March	12.57	— .7
May	12.63	— .6

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

August	12.75	—.11
September	12.61	—.14
October	12.55	—.11
November	12.47	—.10
December	12.50	— .9
January	12.51	— .8
February	12.52	— .7
March	12.57	— .7
April	12.58	— .6
May	12.63	— .6
June	12.60	— .6
July	12.60	— .6
August	12.55	—. 6

Tone:—Weak.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

August	27.55	—.15
September	25.70	—.15
October	25.25	—.25
November	23.60	—.15
December	23.10	—.15
January	23.60	— .5
February	22.55	— .5
March	22.35	— .5
April	22.30	— .5
May	22.25	— .5
June	22.20	— .5
July	22.15	— .5

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 10.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	23.35	—.53
January	13.10	—.50
March	23.33	—.55
May	23.75	—.50
Spot Cotton at New York	23.85	—.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.80	—.50

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	22.81	—.49
January	23.06	—.54

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/2

Demand Bills 4.85.43.

Silver, Commercial Bars—

Foreign Mined 69 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 10.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	23.35	—.53
January	23.10	—.50
March	23.33	—.55
May	23.75	—.50

MESSRS. NORDEN CO.'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:

New York, Aug. 10.

"Speculation selling. Prefer scale down buying."

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 10.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Aug/Sep sellers 60/-.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Aug/Sep. sellers 61/6.

Tone:—Quiet.

Australian Aug/Sep sellers 59/-.

Choice White Karachi Aug/Sep nominal 59/6.

Cargo Choice White Karachi August paid 59/-.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Closed Dull and Easier.

Aug/Sep sellers £20 3/8.

Jan/Feb sellers £19 1/2.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sep buyers £9 3/4—Quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £22 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Unsual Bold, per ton £21 1/2 Aug/Sep sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton £22 1/4 Aug/Sep paid sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £22-5/8 Aug/Sep nominal.

Rapeseed Brown Cawapore per ton £20. 7/8 Aug/Sep nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.

Yellow Cawnpore Aug/Sep nominal £22 1/8.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sep. done and sellers £22 1/4.

Linseed Tone:—Quiet rather easier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug. buyers 42/-.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct. paid 42/-.

London, Aug. 10.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £22 1/4 Aug/Sep shipment.

Linseed La Plata Argentine at £20 3/8 Sep/Oct shipment to Hull.

Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi at 59 for August.

Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi arrived at 60/-.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug/Sep sellers 15/6

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/-.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 16/2½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 16/3½.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 10.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sep sellers 41/6.

METAL REPORT.

London, Aug. 10.

Tin Block £263.

	London, Aug. 10. £
English best Selected Copper	64 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 1/4
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal (net per ton)	69 1/2
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 10.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £23 1/4

Para Up River Fine, Spot Sep/Oct. sellers £42.

Tone:—Neglected.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Aug. paid value £40.

Tone:—Very irregular after lower closed some recovery.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Aug paid value £40.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	½	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ½ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1½, 1½ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1½		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Trikamdas	No 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10½	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No 40-1	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	6
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS (Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Khadi:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	3
Century per lb.	1	3	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	0
Swan per lb.	1	3	9
Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No.	5202/5203:		
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	4	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	9
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Westen Mill per lb.	1	3	6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E D per lb.	1	4	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	4	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	6	0
Phoenix per piece	5	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	6	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	6	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	9	11	0
Hindustan	9	12	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	6

Tomorrow is a close holiday on account of Gokul Ashtami.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD

Bombay, August 11,

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 7th August to 10th August, 1925 ..	7984	1211	+6773
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 10th August, 1925	3581663	3269143	+312520
Shipments for the bi-week from 7th Aug to 10th August, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	1910	1246	+664
Continent	1109	1058	+51
China, Japan and Coast Ports	15135	..	+15135
Total	18154	2304	+15850
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 10th August 1925			
United Kingdom	68910	150287	—81377
Continent ..	617441	937660	—320219
China	346949	240756	+106184
Japan ..	..1633992	1264611	+369381
Coast Ports ..	32057x	52066	—20009
Total	2699340	2645380	+53960
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	564	1117	—553
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports	..19441	20757	—1316

xIncluding 9679 bales for U. S. of America

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/7

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1963 Rs. 100/3

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/5

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10.

6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/7

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76

6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 10.

	£
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	89 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	101
Conversion Loan	77 5/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	101 1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent	105 1/2
Consols 2½ per cent	56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	51
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	67 5/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent.	58 5/8

The previous market was unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.

Bank's buying 60 D/s D P Rs. 108½

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 212½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 13/16.

London—Paris Frcs 103.75.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 134.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Steady market.

London, Aug. 10.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.

Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.

Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 steady.

London, Aug. 10.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/2.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8.

Closing Tone of Silver:—India small buyer. Closed steady.

Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.

Discount, Bank of England Rate, 4½ per cent since 6th instant.

Sovereigns for Exports to Singapore £10.000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 10.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	26.45
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.01

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/8

Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/8.

New York, Aug. 10.

Demand Bills 4.85.43.

London, Aug. 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.86

Exchange on London in Germany 20.403

Exchange on London in Italy ..... (not received).

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32.

Bank Demand 1/6 1/8.

Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/8.

Fcs. Demand 757.

American Dollars 274.

Hongkong Dollars 157½.

Shanghai 212½

Japan 113.

Singapore 157½

Tone.—Market steady.

All rates are changed for Gokal Ashtami holiday.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

3 months London discounts 4 p. c.

6 months London discounts 4-1/4 p. c.

Bank of England rate 4½ per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 1½ per cent.

1 month 1½ per cent.

3 months 1½ per cent.

6 months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money market.—Easy.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/8.

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/707.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/6.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4/3.

Bar silver ready Rs. 72/7.

Bar silvr 1st settlement Rs. 72/7.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/4.

London, Aug. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½d.

Silver ready d. 32-1.

Silver forward d. 32-2.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady, India bought, China was a buyer at lower rate. Undertone is steadier but buyers not pressing.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 10.

Hongkong Bank	£138 1/2
Chartered Bank	£20
National Bank	£ 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/8

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

3RD DAY MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX,"

THE PATIALA PLATE.—7 furlongs 3 p.m.

MYSTERY	1
ZARA	2
KAMALA	3

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—1 mile. 3-30 p.m.

MOZAN	1
KADIR HAJAZ	2
MAMNOON	3

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Div. I. 7 furs. 4 p.m.

ASPASIA	1
DESERT GOLD	2
JOVIAL	3

THE BASRA PLATE.—9 furlongs. 4-30 p.m.

JODI	1
SILVER THRUSH	2
GOVERNOR	3

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Div. II 5 furs. 5 p.m.

STARWATER	1
BELLE SYME	2
WEDDING DAY	3

THE REAY PLATE.—1¼ miles. 5-30 p.m.

KENT EAGLET	1
RABALTO	2
CRAB APPLE	3

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Div. II. 5 furs. 6 p.m.

FOREMAN	1
COURIER	2
VERY LITTLE	3

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Div. II. 7 furs. 6-30 p.m.

LADY RITA	1
POMME ANNA	2
ERINITE	3

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. "B" WIN AT LAST.

COLABA UNITED AND POLICE DRAW.

Two second division fixtures of the League were decided on Tuesday, the Y. M. C. A. "B" defeating the G. I. P. "B" on the Cooperage, while the City Police could only draw with the Colaba United on the Oval. The Young Men's victory was by a substantial margin and they fully deserved to win There were several adjustments in the team and those served to strengthen the side considerably. Bagrie as usual was the life and soul of the forward line while Spilling made a clever winger. Turner shaped very well in the pivotal position and in the closing stages of the match went through to score on his own. The Railway worked hard in the first half and prevented the Young Men from scoring. A little before the interval Lynn scored the first goal. In the second half the Y.M.C.A asserted themselves and added four more goals. Hardy, Spilling, Townsend and Turner netting in turn.

Y.M.C.A. "B":—Ross; Roberts and Mahar; Carey, Turner and Hardy; Spilling, Hisgrave, Townsend, Bagrie and Lynn.

G. I. P. "B":—Wood; Murray and Shannon; Gilman, Bottomley and Thompson; Major, Henderson, Dersey, Chatterton and Fernandez.

Referee: Mr. Terry.

CALABA UNITED FROCE A DRAW.

The match on the Oval was of a more exciting nature, the City Police and Colaba United sharing the points eventually. The Police were superior in the opening period and scored their only goal through Duthie who found the top of the net with a first-timer. Several good chances went abegging which should really hav egiven the Police a commanding lead. The forwards combined well in midfield but the movements invariably fizzled out on account of inaccurate passing when pressed. The United increased the speed in the second half and buzzed around the Police goal. Dadu and Vishwanath played fearlessly and braved several kicks to make good openings. Following a scramble in the goal-mouth Dadu rushed the ball through for the equaliser. Both sides worked hard for the winning goal but theiro efforts were fruitless. Kalujee saved well on repeated occasions while at the other end the Police goal had some lucky escapes. There was no further score and the game ended in a well fought draw.

Colaba United:—Kalujee; Singaram and Balanna; Gani, Dadu and Adam; Ramchander, Ramkrishna, Vishwanath, Ramji and Krishna.

City Police:—Godwin; Hewson and Dewy; Priestley, Rabbitt and Gardener; Littlewood, Gravestone, McKenzie, Duthie and Gulam Ahmed.

Referee: Mr. J. Watson.

HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD MATCH.

There was an interesting match between the Esplanade High School and J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Schools in which the former School won by 38 runs. In the 1st innings the Orphanage replied with 41 runs. In the second innings the E. H. School scored 68 runs and the Orphanage replied 48 runs and thus lost the match by 38 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON August 10.

Rain interfered everywhere with County Cricket. Following are the closing scores in the matches that began on Saturday:—

Surrey vs. Middlesex.—Surrey 203 and eleven for no wicket. Middlesex 188 (Hearne 53, Fender 4 for 54.)

Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire.—Yorkshire 507 for 8 and declared. Warwick 161 for 3 (Smith 52, Parsons 55).

Northamptonshire vs. Worcestershire. Worcester 177. Northants 389 (Woolley 64 Jupp 70, Bagnall 71, Root 5 for 128.)

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire. Hampshire 244 and 175 for three (Mead 71 not out). Gloucester 181 (Dipper 76, Newman 5 for 66.)

Sussex vs. Kent. Sussex 234, Kent 127 for three (Woolley 51.)

Essex vs. Glamorgan.—Glamorgan 228. Essex 182 for one (O'Connor 93 not out, Russel 64 not out.)

Lancashire vs. Notts.—Lancashire 357. Notts 141 for five.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) during the month of July 1925 amounted to Rs. 378 lakhs, being same as in the corresponding month of 1924 but Rs. 60 lakhs more than in the preceding month. The total revenue realised in four months, April to July 1925, was Rs. 1,424 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,422 lakhs in the same period last year.—A. P.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The following are the remittances to the Home Treasury during the month of July 1924: Sterling purchases in India £1,475,000. Total remittances from 1st April 1925 to 31st July 1925 amounted to £9,926,000.—A. P.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Ready:—21-5-6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-5-0. At 2 p.m. 21-4-9.

Vaida Bhadwra:—Opening 21-4-6. At 2 p.m. 21-4-9.

Vaida Asro:—Opening 21-4-6. At 2 p.m. 21-4-3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-2-0.

Vaida Asro:—Opening 2-9-0.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Ready:—72-5-0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72-3-0. Highest 72-4-0. At 6 p.m. 72-2-9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—72-2-6. Highest 2-3-0. At 6 p.m. 72-2-9.

Vaida Asro:—Opening 72-1-0. Highest 72-1-6. At 6 p.m. 72-1-9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-10-0.

Vaida Asro:—Opening 1-0-0.

Tone of market:—Steady.

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	12.33	—.17
December	12.31	—.19
January	12.33	—.18
March	12.38	—.19
May	12.46	—.17

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

November	28.50	—.10
January	22.55	—.10

London, Aug. 10.

Cuban Sugar August 12/3

Exchange Belgium 10.735

Exchange Athens 31.250

INDIAN ARTIST'S SUCCESS.

PICTURES FOR THE LONDON GALLERY

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, the well-known artist from Bombay, whose pictures were recently exhibited at Tooth's Gallery in Bond Street has succeeded, we are informed from London, in obtaining an offer for the purchase of his pictures, "Ragini Todi" and "A Rajput Sirdar" for the Tate National Gallery.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

Last night Mr. Toro, the Government Educational Officer for Visual Instruction, gave a highly interesting and instructive lecture (illustrated by magic lantern slides) on the Muhammadan architecture in India, its various styles ranging from the Pathan style to the Moghul, and the gradual development of the arch, the dome, the minaret and the gateway problem so satisfactorily solved by the Muslim architects and so beautifully illustrated in the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri. He contrasted this famous Mohgul gateway with the Gateway of India, the pride of Bombay, which clearly appeared to the audience to be far inferior to the former. The lecture was delivered in Marathi and the fact that the hall was quite full, is a clear proof of the interest taken by the persons present. He concluded by saying that credit was due to Prof. Shaikh Abdul Kadir of the Elphinstone College who had supplied all the necessary materials from which the lecture and the slides were prepared. He was followed by Mr. Frank and his lecture on the "Aboriginis of Australia" was equally successful.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

POONA, Aug. 10.

A number of resolutions were passed by the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference. It requested the Government and the University to provide facilities in the shape of scholarships for the encouragement of technical, commercial and industrial education among Mahomedans. It urged Government to undertake research work in Arabic and Persian by organising a search for manuscripts in these languages in the Presidency. It urged the appointment of Urdu professors in Government colleges and pointed out the necessity for raising Ahmedabad and Poona training institutions to full training colleges. It pointed out the need of Muslim Deputy Educational inspectors in various districts and urged upon the Government and local bodies the necessity for applying compulsion in primary education at the earliest possible date. The Conference was of opinion that it was highly desirable that one of the assistants to the Director of Public Instruction should always be a Mussalman. It recommended the Chancellor of the Bombay University to have adequate Muslim representation in the University Senate as well as a proportionate number of Mahomedan examiners. It requested the Government to dilute clerical and other staffs by an admixture of Mahomedans and members of other communities, especially in the Educational Department, and resolved that the appointment of a Mahomedan Minister for Education was a *sine qua non* for the educational progress of the Muslim community.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Garden Party to meet the President and Delegates of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Khandwani Mansion, Poona, on Monday last.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dinner Party at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday last. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Sir Lawless and Lady Hepper, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. H. L. Painter, Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. A. Master, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pendarves Lory, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. Mahomed Ayubshah Mahomed Khuhro, Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. G.E.D. Mouat, Mr. and Mrs. Hamid Ali, Shams-ul-Ulama Sardar Kaikobad A. Nosherwan and Mrs. Dastur, Major and Mrs. T. A. A. Wilson, Major H. P. Radley, Mr. J. F. Gennings. The Revd: P. Alborghetti, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Powvala and Mrs. T. E. Cunningham.

It is understood that owing to his illness Sir Muhammed Habibullah, member for Education Health and Land Revenue is proceeding on a short leave almost immediately. Lady Habibullah, who was also unwell, is progressing towards convalescence.

Lord Goschen who arrived in Madras on a flying visit on Monday left for Ootacamund the same night.

His Excellency Sir William Marris arrived at Burdaun on Monday and received and replied to addresses from Municipal and District Boards and opened new pubic hall called after the Collector, Mr. Sale.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

* * *

The leprosy Relief Fund of the Central Provinces and Berar, reached the total of Rs. 1,47,015-3-3 for the week ended Saturday, the 1st instant.

* * *

The Yeotmal District Council has at its general meeting adopted by a majority votes a resolution deciding to present an address of welcome to His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler who is expected to visit the place towards the close of this month.—A. P.

* * *

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Yeotmal District Association Dr. Kane presiding a resolution recording the meeting's sense of deep regret at the death of Sir Surendranath Bannerjeea "the veteran victor of a hundred battles" was unanimously adopted.—A. P.

* * *

Multan, August 10th. The District Magistrate has released up to now thirty-seven Akalis on their signing the required undertaking.—A. P.

The next session of the Assam Legislative Council will be held from 7th September next and will last for about a week.—A. P.

The Satara citizens assembled in a large public meeting, the Hon. Karandikar presiding, passed a resolution expressing deep sense of loss at Sir Surendranath Banerjee's death. The local Liberal League has also passed a similar resolution at a specially convened meeting.—A. P.

Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar, M. L. C. has given notice of his intention of moving an adjournment motion during the ensuing session of the Legislative Council to discuss the report of the Special Officer regarding the imposition of punitive police in the Gooty Taluk especially with reference to the allegations made against the vice-President of the Council and the action taken by the Government on the report.—A. P.

A Pudukottah message says that the Durbar is proposing to introduce in the state council a bill to provide relief to debtors against usurers.—A. P.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta convicted on Monday last, F. Combes, Director of Messrs. Firpo and Company of assaulting a typist employed there and fined him Rs. 5.—A. P.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate commenced, on Monday last, the hearing of the case in which W. A. Hold, Hiralal Mitter and Francis James Wells were charged with cheating.—A. P.

A memorial meeting of the citizens of Lahore to mourn the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee was held at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on Monday under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai.—A. P.

Speaking at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Calcutta, on Monday last, Major R. M. Chopra, I. M. S. complained that medical relief as at present available fell far short of the needs of vast masses of population. Things were very much worse in the rural areas than in the towns. He suggested the creation of independent medical profession in India. Concluding, Major Chopra pleaded for subsidising private practitioners with a view to including them to settle in rural areas and co-operation between State medical and Sanitary services.—A. P.

A correspondent wires from Lahore:—

At a public meeting of citizens of Lahore held under the auspices of local Congress Committee on Monday last, Lala Lajpatrai presided, a resolution expressing deep regret at the sad demise of Sir Surendranath Banerji, eulogising his brilliant and signal services to the motherland, praising his qualities of head and heart, characterising him as the pioneer of struggle for national freedom and expressing heart felt sympathy with family and relatives of the deceased was passed unanimously. The President and other speakers paid glowing tributes to the memory of the departed.

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TEXTILE OPERATIVES.

FEELINGS RUN HIGH.

The labour situation in the city is far from satisfactory. The textile operatives have not at all been convinced of the necessity or the propriety of the cut in their wages. They still cling to their view that the mill-owners are out to exploit them. Their masters know, the men say, that they are disorganised and illiterate and mean to take the best advantage they can of the men's helplessness. Though nearly 50 per cent of the men are unwilling to declare a strike, as they well know that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain, the more rowdy and turbulent section of the men are persuading their comrades not to accept the cut without a show of protest by way of a general strike. Tose left wingists have found support from the men who have been turned out as result of the recent closing down of the mills. About 5,000 men have been affected by the closing down of the mills and a greater part of these unemployed have swelled the ranks of the men who are clamouring for a strike.

LEADERS' ACTIVITIES.

The leaders on the other hand are straining every nerve to keep the atmosphere as quiet as they can. Thousands of handbills in vernacular explaining the measures already taken and the steps they propose to take in future are distributed in the mill area. The contents of the handbills are, as it were, eagerly devoured by the men, and it is no uncommon sight in the mill area nowadays to see a group of men crowded round one of their more fortunate comrades, who is able to read the handbills, listening, with all attention, to thelatest development in the labour situation. The handbills issued by the Workers' Deputation seemed to have had a wonderful effect on the men and it is no exaggeration to say that they have helped to keep the men restrained and peaceful.

A Workers' Deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Poona yesturday (Wednesday). The Deputation consisted of messrs. R. R. Bakhle S. H. Jhabwalla, S. K. Bole, H. A. Talcherkar and D. R. Mayekar. It is understood that the Deputation has prepared a lengthy memorial to be submitted to His Excellency touching all the points and setting forth the grievances of the operatives. At present the men's attention seems to be rivetted upon His Excellency's reply.

A RUMOUR.

It is also rumoured that a deputation of the Mill-owners' Association is about to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy to put their case before him.

MOON MILL WEAVERS' STRIKE.

250 weavers of the Moon mills situate at Sewree struck work on Tuesday morning demanding more money for work done in July. They alleged that there had been reductions made in the wages for July, but the management explained that there had been no reductions and asked them to resume work. The weavers refused to do so and downed tools. The other departments are working as usual.

A MOTOR CAR BURNT DOWN.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at about 10-30 p.m. reduced a motor that was standing on Girgaum Road to ashes, causing damage of over Rs. 5,000/-. A motor car No. 9145—B belonging to one of the guests of Mr. M. R. Jayakar was standing in front of Mr. Jayakar's bungalow on the road, the driver being away at the time. Subsequently there was a big blaze and an alarm was raised. Fire engines from Gowalia Tank Road and Buleshwar immediately repaired to the scene and extinguished the fire. A police constable Mangesh Ramchandra who was standing near the car was attacked by the flames and both his legs were burnt. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital and has been detained for treatment. The cause of the fire still unknown.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla", will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.—Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Bombay, the anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang will be celebrated in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, will address the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, will preside.

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Rs. 15/- a Card.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

+ 19

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. stated:—

Tuesday's opening rate.	+5
Tuesday's closing rate.	+19
Liverpool opening	—21
Liverpool closing	—10

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Telang anniversary celebration, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4.30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan to preside.

Last day of entry for the Prize Essays on Dr. Dadabhoy Navroji; his Career, Character, and Work in the cause of the Country, invited by the Young Men's Parsee Association, Sleater Road, Bombay.

2nd lecture on Indianisation of Army by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

THURSDAY, August 13.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 14.

S. S. "Moree" with English mails of July 30, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 15.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 16.

Centenary celebration of India's "G. O. M.", Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. D. N. Mulla to preside. Sir D. E. Watcha, will address the gathering.

Monster meeting of Tenants re. the amended Bombay Rent Act, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, presiding, 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a.m.	p.m.
August 12 (Wed.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
August 13 (Thurs.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
August 14 (Fri.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
August 15 (Sat.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
August 16 (Sun.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
August 17 (Mon.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
August 18 (Tue.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 5m.
August 19 (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4m.

SRI KRISHNA JAYANTI.—The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha request all Hindus to publicly celebrate to-day (Wednesday) the Jayanti of the Lord Shri Krishna, to observe fasts, to recite the Bhagawgt Geeta, especially the second Adhyaya.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL, KURLA.—The Anniversary of the above institution comes off to-day (Wednesday). The programme begins at 4 p.m. in the Marathi School Hall, near the Railway Station, and includes a lecture by Mr. K. A. Keluskar.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association (Alice Building, Hornby Road, 4th Floor) tomorrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswaranandа of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar-Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday), at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

KIRLOSKAR PUMPS.—The opening ceremony of the Show Room of Kirloskar Pumps will be performed on Thursday next (13th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Kirti Building, Forbes Street, when Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Thursday), in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, when Dr. Miss J. Mistri, will deliver a lecture on "How to organise Infant Welfare Work", and Mr. N. D. Chhatrapati, on "Education and Care of the Defectives."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The "Clan Macfadyen" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The "Clan Urquhart" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "China", with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant, arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

KRISHNA JAYANTI.—Krishna Jayanti Mahotsav will be celebrated in the Local Arya Samaj Mandir (Marbavdi Police Choki Girgaum) to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, will preside and Messrs. Vadilall M. Shah, Pt. Dwijendranathjee and others will speak on Lord Krishna, Prof. Baldaryee will sing on the occasion.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji will deliver a second lecture on "Swaraja and Indianisation of the Army within ten years" and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

A NEW MATERNITY HOME.—For the convenience of middle-class Gujarati-Hindu families of Bombay, a philanthropic Gujarati gentleman has started the "Kanchangauri Maternity Home" at Parekh Building, Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road.

In order that it may be taken advantage of by those for whom it is intended, a charge of Rs. 10 for delivery and Rs. 30 for a twelve day's treatment has been kept.

Trained nurses will be in attendance under the personal supervision of Dr. Jayantilal Nagarsheth, and Mr. Nagindas Gulabshaw Munim. Dr. Chamanlal M. Mehta, will help the institution in all possible ways.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Bingo Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Iamu, Mombasa,

(Continued in Col. 7.)

SHORTLY WILL BE OUT:
THE MIND GOVERNS
by
SOHRAB A. CALLIANIWALA.
I have said many times that materials and the soul are great, and that all depends on physique;
Now I reverse what I said, and suggest that all depends on the aesthetic or intellectual,
And that criticism is great—and that refinement is greatest of all;
And that the mind governs—and that all depends on the mind.
—WALT WHITMAN.
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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1925.

MAHATMA AND CUTCH.

Mahatma Gandhi, we understand, is shortly to visit the State of Cutch and those leaders of the Cutch people, who are unable to adopt the Panglossian principle regarding the administration in that State, are anxious to know what will be the outcome of this most auspicious omen. That all is not for the best in this certainly not the best of all possible administrations cannot be unknown even to Gandhiji. He is too good a lawyer by training, and too judicially-minded a publicist by temperament to disregard the hoary maxim of law, namely, "No one should be presumed to be guilty until he is proved to be such". We have no objection to give the Maharao of Cutch and his present associates or officers the benefit of the doubt; but from the facts we know regarding the administration of Cutch for a number of years and as exhibited in the High Court of Bombay recently as a sort of comic interlude, we are not quite sure if there is or can be room for doubt. Even in the heyday of his youth and manhood, the present Maharao,—a strange and inexplicable contrast to his father,—was never conspicuous for the progressive character of his insular administration. He was at best the *beau ideal of Roi Faineant;* and the best that could be said for such a specimen of modern Indian kingliness was that if he did nothing good actively for his people, he at least had very little active evil or abuse in administration to his credit. Many of his agents and officers may have been below reflection and beneath suspicion. Their rapacity and oppressiveness may have been promiscuous and proverbial; but the people of Cutch, like all intensely island nations of the West or the East, were tenacious in their loyalty, and prepared to exonerate the Rao himself personally from the all too transparent faults and failures of his administration. That the basic principle of the administrative machinery in the State was motived by the personal factor and that the Maharao was the root and branch and blossom and fruit of the whole administration was no argument to the sturdy insistence on personal loyalty of the successful and self-exiled Cutchi prospering in British territory on the strength of his own energy, intelligence and assiduity. But when that long-suffering individual discovers the Maharaja, on the threshold of his second childhood, copying the unreasoning and intolerable extravagance of the rawest and most inexperienced youth; when the same persistently loyal personage finds the rule of the real prince subverted and perverted into a reign of favourites, whose excesses afford a scandal and a grievance to the inhabitants of the State, and a standing source of unforgettable and unforgivable blemishes to the Cutchis outside the State—he loses patience and rightly wishes to know what the visits like those of Gandhiji are likely to achieve for the benefit of the Cutchi people.

Gandhiji himself cannot be unaware that his visit has a significance and an importance, unequalled even by the visits of the Viceroys, though, it must be confessed, the present Maharao has not been very prodigal in his invitations to such high-placed and costly guests. Perhaps he has not much about which to make a show. We, on our part, fully realise that the problem of Cutch is neither unique nor isolated. It is, with local variations, the problem of the States all over India; and the activities or utterances of the one outstanding personality in the popular movement of modern India,—Mahatma Gandhi,—cannot but have immense significance in the minds of the rulers, the people, and even of the outside observers,—whether friendly or otherwise. The Indian National Congress and many of its spokesmen have, in our opinion, neglected or avoided too long this knotty problem of the Indian States. It can no longer now be evaded, for it threatens to restrict and constrict the growth and progress of Indian self-government, while we suffer many of these crowned offenders to escape unnoticed, what time their subjects groan under burdens of intolerable exactions to support their unmentionable extravagance. The Rao of Cutch may regard it as a misfortune that his confidential Secretary's unpardonable negligence,—to call it by no harsher name,—should have been made the subject of a scandalous law-suit in the Bombay High Court. "Thou shall not be found out" is an appendix to the Decalogue which in his case has been most grievously broken. But the discerning critic of the ways of enthroned celebrities cannot but remember the exploits of "Mr. A", the achievements of Patiala in engaging a suit of 100 rooms in one of the costliest hotels of London, and the doings of the Maharaja of Baroda in perennial absences from his State what time the people are victimised or harrassed by unprogressive, unimaginative and unsympathetic administration on the usual and convenient pretext that all power for doing any good to the people is reserved to themselves by the Maharajas. Mahatma Gandhi cannot in his heart of hearts ignore or overlook this problem. And while we rejoice with the rest of the Cutchi people that this justly revered son of India should be honoured in this out-of-the way corner of the country, if only because it furnishes an unforgettable testimonial to the standing of the Mahatma in the affections of his countrymen,—we cannot but draw his attention to the plight of Cutch and its people at the present juncture.

The Maharao is aging very fast.—though Mahatmaji may be warned that as a man he has lost none of his charm and urbanity in the casual conversation that a stray interview may enable him to sample from and judge by. His administration—or what passes by that name,—has slipped into the hands of individuals, whom rumour accuses of all sorts of extravagance, and which a sense of dignity and common decency prevents us from particularising. Gandhiji will do well to demand or search for some convincing and satisfactory explanation and justification—the two are not always identical or coincident,—for the alleged misdeeds with which popular tradition identifies the Maharao and his present entourage. And if he should fail to find a satisfactory and convincing explanation, if he should be unable to account for the present extravagance of the Rao, comprising annual or bi-annual excursions to England embracing all the charms of most delightful and unrestrained revels among congenial spirits; if he discovers the complaints against the present administration—there is not much chance of the complaints being suffered to come to his ears through the barricades of the Reception Committee—to be well-grounded and truly laid out, Gandhiji must either exhort the Maharao and his satellites to reform their ways or else advise the people to adopt his own true remedy against political ills.

THE WORKERS' APPEAL.

A deputation of the mill-workers of Bombay will to-day wait upon His Excellency the Governor to appeal for his advice and intervention in a sore crisis. Last time, they met him, His Excellency reproved them on their incomplete organisation, but though a formally full confederacy is lacking, we hope His Excellency will appreciate that in their present straits the workers are bound together by a common interest. To dismiss them with barren advice or to elude the suggestion of enquiry and arbitration would mean a disappointment to them. We hope His Excellency will use all his influence to secure not merely peace but justice. Mr. N. N. Wadia solicitously argued that the adoption of short time would mean greater loss to labour; it was not so much the love of labour as the convenience of the capitalist that prompted the expedient. The reduction of wages was to be the basic innovation while the extension and reduction of hours were to alternate according to the comfort of the mill-agents. The danger-signal raised by the Bombay mill-owners has been caught up by the Ahmedabad Association, but as a general reply, the "Majur Sandesh" of Ahmedabad gives a reasoned statement which is worthy of attention by Bombay mill-owners who set up the wrong example of reduced wages for the mitigation of surplus stocks. Let us recollect past progress and insist upon the obligation of owners to accept arbitration in a dispute. As the result of a resolution pressed by Mr. J. B. Petit, the then President of the Mill-owners' Association and the present proprietor of the "Indian Daily Mail," passed by the Bombay Legislative Council on the 30th July 1921, a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed was appointed in November 1921 "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating a machinery for prevention and early settlement of labour disputes." The Committee reported in favour of the formation of a Court of Inquiry on the application of either party to an industrial dispute, to be followed if necessary by a Court of Conciliation. The Committee emphasised the importance of inquiry and made it the primary function of an industrial Court. H. E. the Governor of Bombay announced on the 18th February 1924 that "to prevent interruption of work and to bring disputes to an earlier conclusion the Government have considered an early introduction of legislation." The bill drafted for the purpose provides that "where the Governor in Council is satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, he may refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the trade dispute to a Court of Inquiry." The bill was not taken up in the Bombay Council because the Government of India proposed to introduce in the Indian Legislature a bill on this question, applicable to the whole of India. In an introductory letter the object of the bill was stated to be "to place Government in a position to offer to parties involved in a dispute the services of an impartial tribunal." The postponement was a small episode when compared with the general concurrence on principle. But for the intervention of the Government of India, legislation imposing umpireship in disputes should have now been in existence. Are the workmen of Bombay to be victimised through the drifting policy and mutual accommodation of the Bombay Government and the Government of India?

The machinery of arbitration can be readily created by the Bombay Government to whom the workers have appealed and who gave them the precedent of the MacLeod Committee. Are the workers to blame if they detect the voice of opportunism in the counsel of outsiders? Mr. V. A. Grantham, chairman of the European Chamber of Commerce, is supposed to have lectured the mill-owners on the wisdom of internal retrenchment before the spoliation of workers. The genuineness of camouflaged capitalism may be seen in the crushing exposure which Mr. S. K. Bole, the loyal supporter of water-divination, has summoned courage enough to produce. Are economies to be arranged? Well, what has Mr. Grantham done, while his homily was in process of incubation. Let us quote Mr. Bole at some length:—

> I now find that the very next day after his speech his firm who are agents for the Gokak Mills Ltd., issued a circular letter to their shareholders under section 91C of the Indian Companies Act giving an abstract of the supplementary agreement entered into by the Directors of the said company with the firm of the Managing Agents Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., Mr. Grantham being on both these bodies.
>
> This will show how the advice preached i. put into practice in these days of depression and cutting of wages of poor workmen who sweat not only for their bare livelihood but for securing profits to their employers.
>
> The principal agreement was entered into by the Directors of the said Company on 27th January 1920 whereby Mr. Grantham's firm was to receive Rs. 500 a month as a fixed salary for office allowance. The said allowance of Rs. 500 is increased to Rs. 2,000 a month from 1st January 1925 with a retrospective effect.
>
> The said circular letter notifies and declares that Messrs. Bunbury, Grantham and Fox are interested in the supplementary agreement dated 21st July 1925. This declaration is also compulsory under the Indian Companies Act as the interest of the Directors ought to be disclosed to the shareholders.
>
> I may further point out that the said firm is not only entitled to get the quadrupled salary but the firm of Mr. Grantham is under article 92 authorised to work for or contract with the Company and to do the work of shipping, landing and Commission Agents and the buying of cotton for the Company and any work for the Company upon such terms and conditions and on such remuneration as may from time to time be agreed upon between the firm and the Directors of the Company. The measure of self-abnegation incurred by the noble capitalists is plain as pike-staff. We do not blame Mr. Grantham as an individual. His attitude of easy magnanimity is not a personal trait or a private eccentricity, and the excuse that the Gokak Mills are situated out of Bombay does not affect the general argument. He has spoken for his caste in accents of unconvincing apology. The purport of false extenuations furnishes no solace to the workers, and it is up to His Excellency the Governor to stress the most recent of British examples and interest himself in the withdrawal of the notices.

Notes of the Day.

Fighting for Independence.

General De Rivera has been informed by the Riffian emissary that Abdul Kerim will only enter into peace negotiations if the independence of the Riffs is recognised. There is nothing new in this announcement; for Abdul Kerim has, ever since the French embarked upon their outrageous campaign, made it quite clear that he and his fellow-countrymen will fight for the independence of their country without counting the cost to themselves. The report of his mission to Morocco which Marshal Petain has just issued brings into relief not merely the strength of determination of the Riffs but also their capacity to defend their hearths and homes against the invaders. Marshal Petain describes the Riffs as "the most powerful and best-armed enemy we have ever encountered in the course of our colonial operations." France, therefore, has to make up her mind to wage a prolonged and costly war before she attains her unhaly object.

The "Times" in a Fret.

The "Times of India" which ministers to public gaiety by the lampooning of Indian leaders, is in the depths of disgust; it is disgusted with Mr. Jinnah, it is done with the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Mr. Bharucha, it is absolutely fed up with Dr. Dadachanjee. Such a frenzy of universal disgust will we hope serve as excellent advertisement for Dr. Dadachanjee's second lecture this evening on the Indianisation of the Army. The "Times" professes to be angry because, it would seem, the British nation was spitefully described by Dr. Dadachanjee. We would advise the "Times" to cultivate a sense of proportion, if not of humour. Army clubs dislike the prospects of Indianisation just as undertakers detest panaceas of long life; the "Times" ought to be in a position to know it and we are not surprised at the general attempt to ridicule the claim of Indians so ably invested by Dr. Dadachanjee. The first lecture of Dr. Dadachanjee was devoted to the exposure of the psychology of Britishers who resist the Indianisation of the Army. They are inclined to subordinate it as a sentimental concession. Some of them sincerely believe that the politicians who press for Indianisation are a feeble and effeminate lot; and the theory about races, martial and non-martial, was manufactured to hinder unified progress. The conservation of power by a race-clique is apt to foster the foolish and unhistorical notion that the inhabitants of a subject country are congenitally incapable of military training. Dr. Dadachanjee rightly quoted the opinion of the Romans who when occupying Britain imagined their subjects to be a savage and impotent horde. Those in power are liable to regard those in subordination as a spineless sub-human species. The superciliousness extends to all departments of life. The Romans questioned whether the miracles of Galilee could ever "come from a mere barbarian few." Celsus laughed at the idea of manliness existing in Jerusalem.

Why Not?

Nor is such inbred arrogance a matter of wonder. After the fall of the Manchus and the pillage of China, it is current doctrine that the Chinese are a lot of wastrels incapable of effective military discipline, while foreigners manipulated dissension. In "India as I know it," Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the beau *ideal* of straight-spoken imperialists, harps upon the weakness and degeneracy of Indians; that is his justification for British dominance and his contumely for the schemes of Indian control. In the Bible of Englishmen written by Prophet Kipling, there is a psalm called "What became of Mukherjea?" In which he pictures the raid of Bengal, and emphasises the importance of the Englishman keeping all the jobs. It is the fostering psychology of sanctified selfishness that is at the bottom of brass-hat opposition. Why shouldn't the beliefs of the Romans regarding Britons or the impressions of Babar regarding Indians be quoted to illustrate the psychology of big battalions, of the powerful who have arrogated the rights of the weak? Until the "Times of India" and its country-cousin the "Indian Daily Mail" took exception to the Roman analogy, we were under the impression that Britishers enjoyed Bowderby-wise, references to the low origin from which they built up a great empire. The Englishman's objection to a Golden Age in any country of colonial despoliation, is the counterpart of the feeling that his race rose by dint of valour from unpretentious beginnings. He generally takes the picture of the squalor of the Druids and the story of King Alfred and the Cakes, in a game spirit; sensitiveness regarding the Golden Age is all on the side of the Indians. If Mr. Jinnah took the liberty of "chuckling" at Dr. Dadachanjee's quotation the "Times" should not grudge him all risibility. The conceit that the Englishman is indispensable in every detail of the administration is natural to Englishmen fed on racial nepotism, but it has to be analysed in any study of the reluctance of the Englishman to permit the Indian a fair field. Dr. Dadachanjee had to touch upon fundamentals. It settles nothing to cut off a fellow's head and call it a detail as long as the shortened one deems it fundamental.

Culture and Monogamy.

After disposing of pregnant topics like water-divination and bandicoot-hunting, the Bombay Legislative Council discussed on Monday a very useful measure of social reform. Mr. Advani's Bill has been remitted to a Select Committee, the Government taking the credit of remaining indifferent in the first reading and showing how sternly neutral the British are in respect of custom and social practice in India. It was odd of Muslim members to barge in with speculative difficulties about multiple wives when the community directly concerned were reconciled to the permissive character of the legislation. What objection can there be in a bridegroom surrendering the right of plurality at the time of marriage? We trust the provision will be extended and that it will slowly undermine the pernicious practice of early marriage which disables parties from free contract. Mr. Advani has introduced the Bill to regularise an existing custom and discourage husbands who for unsatisfactory and anti-social reasons stray from monogamous alliances which, by every token of happiness and communal health, are the best models for adoption. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed the bill "as an upholder of ancient Hindu and Muslim culture," but ancient Hindu and Muslim culture is quite capable of taking care of itself provided we all agree to abolish the premium on promiscuity.

Water and Prohibition.

Speaking in the Council yesterday, Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government, was caught in the act of sipping a glass of water, and the President promptly saved the dignity of the House by ruling it out of order. We are afraid that in the intervention, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola showed himself to be too much of a stickler for propriety. According to war-time caricature, German generals were supposed to swallow their soup in gurgling commotion. We presume, Mr. Mirams' negotiation of a glass of water did not involve any strain on the auditory nerves of the honourable members. As a rule, members should go out of the House for their victuals, but a simple glass of water, as distinguished from luxury-drinks, may be allowed to speakers in an extremity. In his old age, Gladstone used to bend down during his speeches and sip a little cough-mixture. If a little water is brought under Prohibition, what shall we say about honourable members who roll cough lozenges on their tongues and chew *pan*, all unbeknown to the President? Is the sipping of a little water by a throat-dry orator a more heinous derogation to the House than the profuse and startling consumption of snuff? Mr. Mirams was modest in his requisition, for he wanted only a little water—not the cup of wine and the loaf of bread which Omar Khayyam sang about for the sake of an earthly paradise. It is fit retribution that members who voted away Rs 30,000 for the discovery of water by divination, should suffer through artificial hydrophobia in the House.

Vigilant Port Trustees!

At their meeting yesterday the Trustees of the Bombay Port sanctioned, subject to the approval of the Government, the payment of their share of the levy in connection with the mill strikes of February and March last year. If the authorities of the Port Trust had applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for exemption from this tax, there is reason to believe that the latter would have granted the exemption. But no such application for exemption was made by the Port Trust who thus gave striking proof of their vigilance in safeguarding the public revenues of which they are the guardians.

INDEPENDENCE FIRST

THEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

ABDEL KERIM AND FRENCH.

LONDON, August 11.

An official communique says:—

Government has received a communication from General De Rivera, reporting his interview with the Riffian emissary who declared that Abdel Kerim would only enter peace negotiations if the independence of the Riffs was recognised.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION WITH FRENCH.

LONDON, August 11.

An official communique dealing with the remaining section of General Sarrail's report says that it does not mention the exact number of the French losses. General Michaud retired to Ezraa fighting vigorously, although he lost a portion of his troops and the enemy did not cross the Jabel frontier. As regards Sueida the report says that a certain number was wounded, though the town was attacked several times. The telegram emphasises friendly co-operation of the British who drove out the Druses who attempted to entrench themselves in Trans-Jordania and asserts that the agitators of both sexes, including the adherents of King Feisul, are attempting to provoke disturbances throughout the country.

It transpires that General Sarrail has confined his reports to two brief telegrams and intends to supplement them by details through a courrier, but Government has instructed him to use the cables on the ground that the public are demanding information.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT.

M. BRIAND ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 10.

M. Briand, accompanied by the foreign experts, MM. Berthelot and Fremageot, arrived here this evening and was cordially welcomed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the French Ambassador in London. Important conversations on the Security Pact are due to begin to-morrow.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND VISITS BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

CONVERSATIONS ON SECURITY PACT.

LONDON Aug. 11.

After the most cordial audience with the King at Buckingham Palace this morning M. Briand, accompanied by de Fleurian proceeded to the Foreign Office and entered by the back entrace disappointing a score of press photographers in front of the building. M. M. Berthelot and Fromageot, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Tyrell and Sir Cecil Hurst were awaiting them in Mr. Chamberlain's room. Conversations with regard to the reply to the latest German Note on the Security Pact began immediately, and well-informed circles are optimistic as regards the result of those conversations.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

M. CAILLAUX'S "GENTLEMEN'S OFFER.

PARIS, August 10.

"I will make Britain and America a gentlemen's offer for the settlement of debts" declared M. Caillaux to British and American pressmen, this evening. He added that he would undertake to pay to the limit of France's capacity, but could not assume responsibility for committing France to payments in excess of her capacity.

M. Caillaux also stated that the Moroccan War had hitherto cost two hundred millions francs.—Reuter.

BELGIUM AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

At the first meeting of the Belgian Debtfunding Commission, the Belgian representative promised that Belgium would honour just obligations but would ask the consideration of her exceptional war and post-war conditions.

Mr. Mellon replied that the United States would not ask for impossibilities but the funding of debt would settle the "question which might disturb the long Belgo-American friendship".—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

The first sessions trial of the case in which Mr. George Stewart ex-Manager of the Palace Theatre, Karachi, was charged at the instance of Mr. Jehangir Madan a director of the Madan Theatre, Limited, with criminally misappropriating certain sums of money belonging to the company has concluded. The accused was acquitted by the unanimous verdict of the Judge and the jury in respect of the charges for year 1924.

The second sessions case against Mr. Stewart under Section 408 I.P.C. (Criminal Breach of trust with regard to two items in fear 1923) will shortly be heard in Judicial Commissioner's Court. Meanwhile the accused has been released on bail.—A. P.

EMPIRE PRODUCE

NATIONAL EFFORT TO STIMULATE CONSUMPTION

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, August 10.

The Imperial Economic Committee's first report on the marketing of Empire foodstuffs declares that the time is ripe for a national effort to stimulate consumption of Empire produce in the United Kingdom. As far as the State is concerned the scheme should rest on, firstly, the legal requirements with a view to the identification of Empire goods and, secondly, financial assistance for education and publicity which the Committee regard as mutually essential. The Merchandise Marks (supported agricultural product) Bill which is at present before Parliament will form a convenient basis of further legislation which seems necessary. Enforcement of law in respect of the marketing at the time of importation and labelling at the time of the retail sale should rest with one of the existing departments of the State. An Executive Commission should be formed on the model of the Development and Forestry Commissions for the purpose of supervising the expenditure of an annual grant frim the British Parliament, and should be charged with the duty of conducting the movement for trade in Empire produce. The Commission should start by allocating about sixty-five per cent. of the annual grant for promotion of trade in Empire produce and about fifteen per cent. for research and the remaining twenty per cent. should be reserved for certain other schemes, including promotion of fruit-growing in the tropical portions of the Empire and carriage of pedigree stock from the United Kingdom to the Overseas parts of the Empire.

In a letter to Mr. Mackinder, Chairman of the Economic Committee, Mr. Baldwin promises Government's full and prompt consideration to the report.—Reuter.

OVER PRODUCTION OF YARN.

WORST PLIGHT OF BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, August 10.

Speaking at Manchester to-day, Sir Charles Macara declared that the state of the cotton industry was worse than it had ever been, mainly owing to over production of yarn and said that until the trade insisted on having the statistics of production and consumption of stocks it could never regulate production properly. The situation was practically bad in the Oldham district, where the trouble had been aggravated by the fact that the Egyptian section also faced a crisis.—Reuter's Special.

REBUILDING OF BRITISH FLEET.

APPEAL FOR UTMOST ECONOMY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth Command has issued an extract from an Admiralty official letter which states that the rebuilding of the fleet is seriously burdening the financial resources of the country and that the Admiralty must scrutinise severely every detail of the expenditure and contribute its utmost to the restoration of the country's economic position The Admiralty trusts that officers and men will do their utmost to minimise any reduction of efficiency that might ensue and cheerfully accept any accompanying inconvenience and discomfort.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Aug. 11.

It is officially announced that the Rubber Controller estimates that as a result of increase in the percentage of standard production exportable at the minimum rate of duty to 75 and increase in the standard production the amount available for export in this quarter exceeds that of the last quarter by 6,500 tons.—Reuter's Special.

HOW ARMS ACT IS WORKED.

M. L. C. REFUSED REVOLVER LICENSE

MULTAN, Aug. 10.

The appeal filed by Mr. Bodhraj M. L. C. against the District Magistrate's order refusing to grant him license for a revolver has been rejected by the Commissioner, Multan Division.—A. P.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

MR. CHINTAMANI AND "DAILY MAIL."

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

With regard his relinquishment of the Editorship of the "Indian Daily Mail" Mr. C. S. Chintamani publishes to-day a personal statement saying:—

"It deem it my duty to state that while he proprietor and I held different opinions on the urgent question of the proposed reduction of the wages of mill labourers and my resignation would, in consequence, have been necessary a little later, the immediate cause of my sudden departure from Bombay was personal and, therefore, I honestly do not feel I deserve the good things which are being said of me".—A. P.

STOP EMIGRATION

INDIA AND MAURITIUS

KUNWAR MAHARAJ SINGH'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The report submitted by Kunwar Maharaj Singh who was deputed to Mauritius has been issued. The report recommends that further despatch of unskilled labour from India to Mauritius is unnecessary and undesirable, either in the immediate or in the near future. "I have considered" proceeds Kunwar Maharaj Singh, "whether it is possible for me to go further and recommend that Indian immigration to Mauritius should be finally closed. I do not think, however, that it is wise or expedient to go so far as this. It is impossible to predict what may happen in ten or twenty years. Exceptional circumstances may arise which cannot, at present, be foreseen; but if ever such a contingency arose I would recommend that the Government of India should first assure themselves by every means at their disposal that Indian interests really required the resumption of immigration and that local Indian opinion favoured it too. They would consider how far reforms necessary in the interests of Indians in Mauritius had been carried out, for immigration often presents a good opportunity for insistence on preliminary reforms. The specific recommendations are: (1) Better housing accommodation should be provided for labourers on estates.

(2) A large number of Indian medical men should be employed in estate hospitals or dispensaries.

(3) The family members of an estate labourer incapacitated by illness should be supplied with rations during his illness.

(4) The employment of children in factories should be prohibited by law.

(5) A Workmen's Compensation Act should be introduced without delay.

(6) As solutions for relieving any shortage of Labour that may exist the increased use of mechanical labour saving appliances, the curtailment of crimping, the encouragement of morcellement and insistence of economy are recommended.

(7) The sale of liquor should be substantially restricted.

(8) No more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius in the immediate or near future.

DEHRA DUN APPEAL.

"PAGAL MISS" CONVICTION.

ALLAHABAD, August 10.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Kanhyia Lal, Vacation Judge, hearing commenced of four connected appeals from the conviction and sentences passed on six persons by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Dehra Dun in the remarkable case in connection with the estate of the late Mr. C. J. Neveille, retired Survey Employe, who died at Dehra Dun on 8th May 1923, leaving property chiefly Government promissory notes, worth about three or four lakhs. The accused in the case were the deceased's daughter, Miss Adelaide Neveille, aged 55, Rana Bumbahadur, and five others who were charged with forgery, receiving and retaining stolen property, criminal misappropriation, etc., and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 years to three years. Miss Neveille being sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts showed that Mr. Neveille who died at the age of 92 had living with him at the time of his death his daughter. The other accused were mostly his servants and their relatives. The deceased who was receiving a pension of only Rs. 200 per mensem was said to be a miser and a man of eccentric character. His daughter Adelaide who was known as "pagal miss" (mad girl) was also said to be eccentric and of weak intellect. On Neveille's death his married daughter and son arrived at Dehra Dun to settle their father's affairs and in the course of enquiry found a number of Government promissory notes missing. The investigation by the police led to the discovery that a large number of the notes had been removed from the house. Some had been endorsed in favour of Miss Neveille which had been found to be forgeries. Some had been sold through brokers in Calcutta and the monies realised by the accused. Several of the missing notes were also found in the houses of the accused. Miss Neveille and the other accused were charged with complicity and tried and sentenced as above.

Before the arguments commenced, Mr. H. C. Desanges who appeared with Mr. S. D. L. Agarwala of Dehra Dun for Miss Neveille drew the court's attention to the fact that one of the grounds of appeal on behalf of the lady was that she was of unsound mind and asked the court to send for the accused and that a glance at her would prove her insane condition. Counsel had no objection to the appeal proceedings, but their point was that she was incapable of standing a trial. The defence generally was that the old man before dying gave away all his property to his daughter and the whole business was genuine. Mr. Durga Prasad, who appeared for Rana Bumbahadur who was sentenced to 15 years and Rs. 7,000 fine detailed the facts of the case and had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

SWARAJ PARTY NOMINATES DR. SUHRAWARDY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, the Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council, has been chosen as the Swaraj Party nominee for the Presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council at a meeting of the Swaraj Party:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru threw out a most sensible proposition before Mr. Byomkesh Chakraverty, leader of the Independent Party to become the President of the Bengal Legislative Council and promised support of the Swarajists *en bloc*. In this case the election of Mr. Chakravarty would have been a foregone conclusion, but the independence of the veteran Independent member proved too strong for him to accept the Pandit's sound advice. He harped upon the cord of disunion by declining to be President and deciding to run Sjt. Kumar Shiv Sekhareswar the Independent Party's nominee, for the presidentship. The result was inevitable and two prominent members of the Independent Party, namely, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Rai Harendra Chaudhury resigned from the Independent Party.

The Swarajists tried to avoid the tangle, but Mr. Chakravarty's deplorable step has compelled them to face it as best as they could. Propositions were then placed before meetings of the Swaraj Party that either Mr. Fazlul Huq should be nominated President or Mr. B. K. Bose. Mr. Huq's previous attacks on the Swaraj Party were strikingly revealed by his opponents. The ardent admirers of Mr. B. K. Bose had to confess that it was the explicit wish of the Deshbandhu that a Mahomedan leader should be elected President of the Council. In order to keep the dead leader's wish the Swarajists chose to nominate Dr. A. Suhrawardy, the present Deputy President, President of the Council. It is extremely difficult to say whether Dr. Suhrawardy will be elected President. He has no public record and, besides, he is not the acknowledged leader of the Mahomedans. The picture is not a rosy one for, if the Swarajists are defeated in getting their nominee elected they shall have to be prepared for facing many a defeat in future. The contest for presidentship is appearing to be very keen.

SUPPORT TO DR. SUHRAWARDY.

At a meeting of the Swaraj Party, Pandit Motilal Nehru said that in selecting the nominee of the Party preference should be given to a Mohamedan, in view of the fact that a Hindu had been elected as Mayor of Calcutta. Speaking of Mr Huq's candidature, Pandit Motilal said that he had it from Mr. Huq himself that he was not quite sure if he would succeed in the election even if the Swarajists supported him. On the other hand, he had told the Pandit that if by nominating him the party would be embarrassed in any way he would not seek the nomination of the Party. Mr. Huq, however, had given him an assurance that whether he was nominated or not he and his followers would support the candidature of the Party's nominee. In this connection the Pandit drew the attention of the members to the split amongst the Independents on the selection of Sjt. Kumar Shibshekhareswar Roy as the Party's nominee and said that the members who had left the Independent Party would not support Mr. Huq's candidature. In view of these facts the Pandit requested the members of the Party to vote for Dr. Suhrawardy.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was also of the opinion that a Mohammedan should be nominated for the post. He said that in view of the fact that he, a Hindu, had been elected Mayor of Calcutta and as the decision of the Corporation in regard to the market burial question was likely to be against Mohammedans if a Mohammedan were not nominated now an impression might be created among that community that their claims were being neglected.

When the discussion was proceeding, Mr. Masih, a member belonging to Mr. Fazlul Huq's party, came in and replying to an inquiry by Pandit Nehru said that if the choice lay between Dr. A. Suhrawardy and Kumar Sibshekhareswar Roy they would prefer the former. Dr. Suhrawardy was then unanimously selected as the Party's nominee for the post. Doubt is entertained as to the possibility of the retirement of Babu Bijoy Krishna Bose even under the party mandate. It should be recalled that Babu Bejoy Krishna was elected from the Calcutta University constituency, which he fought as a Swarajist candidate under the banner of the late Mr. Das. He is also a Swarajist councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and has not yet shown any inclination to resign the membership of the Swaraj Party.

A TRIANGULAR CONTEST?

It is not yet known what the European party has decided in this connection, but it is anticipated that they would not support any member of the Swaraj Party. The Liberal Party had a meeting last evening, but no definite decision was arrived at. The course that the official members may take is not yet known. The probability seems to be that all candidates except Sjt. Kumar Shibshekhareswar Roy, Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose and Dr. Abdullah Suhrawardy will retire at the time of the actual contest and the fight will lie between these three.

FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

BECOMING INCREASINGLY DARK

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES TO BE INCREASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

That the future of journalism in India is becoming increasing dark is clear from the attitude of the Government of India as evidenced not only by their determination to push through the Contempt of Courts Bill but also to convert this "Department of Public Utility" into the ground for making increased revenue. The opinions of the provincial administrations on the Contempt of Courts Bill are stated to be mostly in favour of the principle of the measure and the Government of India is at present enaged in making out a case for proceeding with it in the forthcoming session of the Legislature. But, as I hinted in my last communication Government have also up their sleeves a proposal to increase the rates on the bearing Press messages. It is well-known that this proposal took some shape in the form of three per cent. additional duty a few months ago, on the plea that it was to meet the extra expenditure incurred in keeping the accounts of the Press messages sent. The Press in India had to submit to Government decision and is without much complaint paying the extra burden of taxation, but the proposal to increase the rates on the Press messages as such has not been abandoned. On the other hand, it is being slowly pushed forward whenever occasions arise. It will be remembered that the Ryan Committee for retrenchment in post and telegraphs recently threw in a dark hint supporting the idea—a hint which even the Indian Telegraph Association condemned for very strong and cogent reasons. But Mr. Ryan has his views which, he urges, must be put into effect. To-day, when he was examined before the Public Accounts Committee on the audit report of the Accountant General of Posts and Telegraphs, he pursued his game with commendable vigour. Strictly speaking, Mr. Cockburn who is now Financial Adviser of Posts and Telegraphs ought to have been examined, but as he is new to the post and as Mr. Ryan, until a few days ago, was the Financial Adviser, he was asked to help the Committee with his advice. Mr. Ryan, therefore, took the opportunity to emphasise that Government should seriously consider the proposal to raise the rates on telegrams in order to make up the loss in revenues of the Telegraph Department. But the Committee had sense enough to discriminate between the audit of telegraph accounts and a proposal to increase the rates on the Press messages. I hear that the Committee wisely decided that the suggestion to increase rates was a matter connected with the policy of Government and had nothing to do with audit and, therefore, passed on to other items before the meeting. Though the matter was dropped without the suggestion being favoured, it is feared that Government have not abandoned it. It is hoped that the astute Sir B. N. Mitra, who is in charge of the Telegraph Department, will see that no unfair burden is imposed on the Press in India and adopt the reasonable suggestion for retrenchment in the department suggested by the Indian Telegraph Association.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

This morning's papers give prominence to the report of the Imperial Economic Committee and generally agree on the soundness of the principle, but the practicability of the scheme is questioned. The "Times" says that the report affords gratifying and tangible evidence of a definite progress towards the great ideal of co-operation in the parts of the Empire in evolving a trade policy for the benefit of the whole but warns the Dominions and the Colonies not to foster illusions. The "Empire brand will not enable goods to be sold in these islands unless they are comparable in quality and price with those obtainable elsewhere." In this connection the paper emphasises the importance of research work, for instance, further experiments in cold storage and investigation of diseases of animals and fruits.

The "Daily Mail" says the idea is perfectly feasible and would work for everybody's good.

The "Daily News" points out that the British housewife, despite mountains of patriotic labels and countless broadcast injunctions to think imperially will first consider the family budget. If the Empire producers can beat the foreign competitor by improved marketing methods and more enterprising and more intelligent cultivation so much the better.

The "Westminister Gazette" declares that it is absurd for the report to suggest that the Empire is a better customer for our manufactured goods than the rest of the world and that we can, therefore, afford to put all our trade into the Empire by subsidies, preferences and other ingenious imperial devices. The Dominions tax our competing manufacturers on a high scale of tariffs. There is no indication that they intend to do otherwise. "If we do business with them let us do it on strict business lines and cut out the trash of the imperial tariff reformed.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AT JAMSHEDPUR

ADDRESS AND PURSE PRESENTED

TATAS' CONCESSIONS TO WORKMEN.

JAMSHEDPUR, August 10.

Last evening at a mass meeting of 20,000 men, European and Indian, an address in Hindi printed on Khaddar and enclosed in a casket made of Tata's Steel sheet was presented to Mahatma Gandhi. A purse of Rs. 5,000 was made over to him on behalf of the employees and another of the like amount was promised before the end of the month, besides several similar purses from various local organisations.

Replying to the address, in Hindi, Mahatma Gandhi announced that at the meeting at which he himself was present along with Mr. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steel Company, Mr. Andrews and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Tata agreed that the Labour Association with officers duly elected would be recognised by the Company and that the Company would be prepared to collect subscriptions of the members of the Labour Association from their pay and further that subject to confirmation of the Board of Directors as a token of goodwill and conciliation Mr. G. Sethi who was dismissed by the Company and Mr. Thomas who had since been working as the Honorary Secretary of the Labour Association would be offered re-employment in the company's works. Mr Tata and Mahatma Gandhi hoped the Labour Association would devote its energies principally to the welfare of the labourers and concessions made would end all cause of friction between the company and tens of thousand workers. Mahatma Gandhi then exhorted his audience to shun two great evils which were only too prevalent among the labouring classes all over India. These evils were eating into their vitals. "You cannot get Swaraj untill you can leave off drink and until you can look upon all women as your mothers and sisters."

Mahatma Gandhi was accorded an ovation, and he left for Calcutta last night.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT ROTARY CLUB.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi will be the guest of the Rotary Club on Tuesday next when he will speak on the economic development of the country and its spiritual value.—A. P.

PRISON REFORM.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The International Prison Congress has concluded with the adoption of a series of resolutions. One of them demanded *inter alia* that Judges should be acquainted with the character and antecedents of the offenders and have the choice of penalties, that for prevention and security the would-be magistrates should be compelled to attend lectures on psychology, sociology, forensic psychiatry and penology and that Judges should have full knowledge of prisons Trials should be divided into two parts and the public should be excluded from the part dealing with punishment.

The other resolutions demanded classification of prisoners, urged the desirability of recompensing prisoners for work, gratuity to be expended in paying liabilities of the prisoner to the State and his victim, desirability of treatment of abnormal and dangerous adults in non-penal institutions, development of institutions for mental hygiene and establishment of foster-families for convicted children whose parents were incapable morally of educating them.

The next quinquennial Congress will be held at Prague.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN CONTRACTS WITH LANCASHIRE FIRMS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A message to the "Daily Express" from Manchester says that the Russian Government has given various Lancashire firms contracts for cotton yarn and cloths of the value exceeding £300,000.—Reuter.

INDIAN RAILWAY ORDERS.

PROPOSED SCHEME OF CHEAP LOAN TERMS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

"Sooner or later the question must arise whether British prices being such as they are—any considerable proportion of the Indian railway orders can, with justice to the Indian taxpayer, be placed in England"; says Mr. Georgre Pilcher in an article in the "Financial News" and proceeds to suggest that the moment has arrived for the development of a comprehensive constructional programme of the Indian Railways in collaboration with the British Government on behalf of cheap loan terms and, as far as the Government of India is concerned, payment of strict minimum prices resulting from public tender. Mr. Pilcher does not anticipate any resistance on the part of the Assembly and expresses the opinion that the response might be still more emphatic if the programme were accompanied by consideration for Indian economic grievances.—Reuter.

TOWN PLANNING ACT

LANDLORDS' GRIEVANCES

AMENDING BILL RESOLUTION LOST.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

Nobody could have imagined that the discussion on Mr. Bhopatker's amendment to the existing Town Planning Act would be so lively, as it proved to be. It was a comprehensive Bill and Mr. Bhopatker had not minced words in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, explaining its scope. He strongly attacked the defects in the Act and suggested amendments to make it more acceptable. Government however put up as their spokesman, Mr. Mirams, their Consulting Surveyor, to defend their position, but neither his tone nor voice nor gestures nor manner could be said to have helped them. Mr. Mirams began his attack by calling Mr. Bhopatker's speech as an "inflammatory tirade of a political firebrand," and his subsequent speech did not help him to gain the sympathetic ear of the House Invectives there were in plenty, but the manner of driving home his arguments and the methods used did not find much favour, and the result was constant interruptions. He spoke for more than 100 minutes and sat down reluctantly as the House grew impatient. Mr. Mirams had brought a glass of water to help him in his oration, but Mr. Mukadam deprived him of it on a point of order. To one of Mr. Miram's remarks the President said while he could not call it unparliamentary it was all a matter of taste, as there was no limit to speeches on Bills. Appeals to President to curtail the eloquence of Mr. Mirams proved unavailing, the President merely asking members not to prolong speech further by such interruptions. As the members grew more and more impatient, the speaker had to conclude his speech to the relief of the Council. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, who immediately followed him ,trounced Mr. Mirams neatly without of course resorting to his strong language, and complained that they had been treated as a "set of ignorant school boys" and asked the Government Benches not to copy that bad example. He then dwelt on some of the arguments brought against the Bill and disposed of them easily. The speakers who followed him again took up Mr. Mirams and handled him rather too severely than was good for him. Mr. Jayakar was very sarcastic in his attack on Hon. Mr. Lallubhai and Mr. Mirams, and he demolished their case completely. "High Jinks" was his name for the attitude of Mr. Mirams, and he honed his stay in Council would do him some good. After some further discussion the Bill was thrown out by Government with the help of their camp followers.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day. Sir Ebrahim, presiding after the Bill to amend the Village Police Act was referred to a Select Committee, Mr. Bhopatkar introduced his Bill to amend the Town Planning Act 1915. It was stated that the present Act was a source of grave danger to the rights of persons whose lands were included in the Act, and was likely to be more dangerous in the future. The Arbitrator was the monarch of all he surveyed, and the Tribunal of Arbitrator was a travesty of such tribunals and the Arbitrator himself sat in judgment. The whole Act was conceived and framed to benefit the local authority at the cost of landlords. Mr. Bhopatkar said under his Bill any damage done under section 5 of the Act should be compensated, for sections 15 to 18 provided that the market value of the land which was to be given to landlord was not that which ruled on the date of the publication of the scheme, but two years before the date of the completion of the scheme. He gave the instance of the Bhamburda Scheme notified by the Poona Municipality in 1916, which was not yet completed and landlords were suffering owing to this uncertainty. Nothing was done by the Municipality except the building of a bridge, and he contended that the scales of justice must be held even between the local authority and the landlords. The Town Planning Act was not for the good of Arbitrator but the local authority. An appeal must lie to the Tribunal of Appeal and not to the Governor-in-Council. He wanted town planning to be carried on without delay, and that plans should not hang fire as in the case of the Bhamburda Scheme. He wondered why such vast powers were concentrated in the hands of the Arbitrator, and he wanted to do away with them. He objected to the Arbitrator being one of the Assessors, and suggested that the Tribunal of Appeal should consist of the District Judge or the High Court Judge representative of landlords and representatives of the local authority. He thought it was improper to make any differentiation between the President of Tribunal and its members. He protested not only against the Tribunal but also against the section which relieved it of all responsibility of a Court of law under the Act.

Mr. Nariman:—Don't call it a Court. It is a misnomer to call it so.

Mr. Bhopatkar said he agreed with Mr. Nariman. The Act required complete oversauling, as the interests involved under the Act were very heavy. There was no right of appeal, and everything was done arbitrarily. He had, therefore, made an appeal against the decision of the Tribunal, as if it were an appeal from the decision of the District Judge. He was opposed to the local Government being raised on the graves of landlords

TO THE RESCUE OF ARBITRATOR.

Mr. R. Gunjal, supporting, said the present Act was very oppressive and pressed hard on landlords, and he hoped the Council would support the measure.

Mr. A. E. Mirams said he supported any Bill which contained reasonable amendments to the present Act, but that could not be said of the present Bill. The mover had called the Arbitrator many names such as a "monster" and "unscrupulous" person, but no concrete example had been quoted by him. The Arbitrator must undoubtedly be impartial and if there was anything against him the statement of Objects and Reasons savoured of inflammatory talk, and of the political fire brand. Such talk did very little good. About Bhamburda Scheme he asked whether the mover had not seen a wonderful transformation in that area. Government had spent nearly 18 lakhs, and landlords had spent not an anna. More than 200 miles of roads had been marked out and 238 detailed plans had been made. He thought Mr. Bhopatker was speaking with his tongue in his cheek.

Mr G. B. Pradhan asked whether or not, the expressions were parliamentary and should be used in the Council.

Mr. Jayaker said such tongues invited retorts from the opposite side.

The President said while the expression was not unparliamentary it was all a matter of taste, and better example should be set than that.

Continuing, said Mr. Mirams, land was sold privately at Rs. 8,000 per acre at Bhamburda, and it had increased much in value.

Mr. Mukadam, rising to a point of order asked whether drinking was allowed in the Council Hall.

The President said 'no.' Neither drinking nor smoking was allowed in the Council.

Mr. Mirams not even water sir?

President:—No, not even water, can be allowed.

Mr Mirams said more than 18 lakhs were spent on the Scheme and the cost to the local authority was about one lakh. About the powers of the Arbitrator he said ten years' experience had taught him that not a single power of the Arbitrator should be withdrawn. The tribunal suggested by the mover could not be a proper tribunal at all, and it would not be able to arrive at a proper decision without the technical advice of the Arbitrator.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan said Mr. Mirams had treated the members as ignorant schoolboys, and he hoped that that example would not be copied by members on the opposite Benches.

Mr. H. D. Saheba said as long as lands were used for agricultural purposes no unearned increment should be taken from owners, as people would have to mortgage their lands for the purpose.

"A MOB ORATOR."

Mr. D. B. Adwani said Mr. Mirams had spoken like a mob orator. It was very unjust to levy unearned increment and then demand it all at once, without spreading it over a number of years, as in the form of a tax. If there was to be a tribunal of appeal a technical man should come as adviser and not as one of the Tribunal. He objected to an appeal being made to Governor-in-Council as he was overburdened at present, and there must be some kind of devolution of power.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan then spoke.

The Hon Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas gave an account of what had happened in the Select Committee on the original Bill which included Sir Pherozeshah and Sir Chimanlal, and what induced them to come to the conclusions now embodied in the Act.

Mr. Jayakar said he was sorry that Mr. Mirams had imported heat into the Council which they very rarely experienced from the Government Benches. Mr. Jayakar did not congratulate Government for bringing into the House the temper of the true old bureaucrat, and he hoped that Mr. Mirams would remain long enough in the Council to benefit himself by it. Such temper as was exhibited that day was called in London theatres as "High Jinks", and he again hoped Mr. Mirams would remain in the Council long as it would do him a lot of good. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai had told them that all these points had been considered by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta in the Select Committee. Mr. Lallubhai had said whether they were good or bad the points were considered by Sir Pherozeshah, but he could not follow Mr. Lalubhai's point. The Act was given a trial for nearly 10 years and some points had been discovered which caused rubbing irritation and it was felt that those were the points which affected the people. One of those points was that these schemes were too long delayed. Mr. Bhopatker did not say that Government had not done anything for the Bhamburda Scheme but that they had not done anything for completing the Scheme, that property was tied up for nearly 6/7 years, that it could not be sold, and that too much power was put in the hands of the Tribunal. All that was required was a *prima facie* case for the Bill, and Mr. Bhopatker had made that out. It was no use saying that less than ten years ago all those points were considered by Government and that they should not be considered now.

MR BHOPATKER'S REPLY.

Mr. Bhopatker, repling, said Mr. Mirams had misunderstood his intentions, and misconceived his own task. The subject before the Council was not Mr. Bhopatker but the Bill and they could very well have been spared the half an hour in which he had indulged in his attack on the speaker. The mover of the Bill was not used to dance attendance on Government officials, otherwise he would have seen Mr. Mirams about the Bhamburda Scheme. He said 15 lakhs had been spent on the bridge while the Municipality had sanctioned only three lakhs. He then gave specific instances of the arbitrary use of the powers of the Arbitrator.

"ILL CONCEIVED AND ILLOGICAL."

The Minister Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla said Government had nothing to do with town planning schemes. It was a matter between the local authorities on which there was a majority of elected element. The members on the Oppositite Benches espoused the cause of masses when it suited them, and now they were espousing the cause of landlords and they were neglecting the cause of masses for the cause of landlords. The Bill was ill conceived, illogical, and bristled with inconsistencies. It was a travesty of justice and the leader of the Swaraj Party had not studied the Bill properly.

Mr. Jayakar:—I have studied it far more carefully than the Minister.

President:—No reciprocal compliments are allowed. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla, continuing, said the town planning schemes were taken up at the instance of local bodies, and notices were first issued on landlords, whether they accepted a scheme or not. While he admitted that the carrying out of the schemes took long time the Bill caused still more delay in their carrying out. Going to tribunals meant all the delay entailed in a Civil Court and the Bill would not serve the purpose which Mr. Bhopatkar had in mind. About the powers of arbitrators he said in other countries an arbitrator had even greater powers as he was an expert town planner and surveyor and was a disinterested person. The motion was then put to vote and defeated, only 35 voting for and 48 against.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday next.

BAWLA CASE.

MR. NARIMAN'S QUESTION.

POONA, Aug. 10.

The Bombay Legislative Council met today at two o'clock with Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah the President in the chair. During question time replying to questions that stood in Mr. K. F. Nariman's name, Sir Maurice Hayward, the Home Member stated that Government were aware of the proceedings of the Bawla trial in the special criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court held in May last and that enquiries were being made in view of the disclosures made and the circumstances and facts discovered in the course of the proceedings.—A. P.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARIAT TO POONA.

RUMOUR WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The rumour published in certain newspapers that it was proposed to make Poona the permanent hearquarters of Government has no foundation. No such proposal has been under the consideration of Government since 1923.

AMENDED RENT ACT.

TENANTS PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Committee, representing 13 leading Associations and Public Bodies, a public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidentship of Mr. Baloobhai T. Desai (1) to protest against the attitude taken up by the Government and more particularly the Hon. General Member in Connection with the Rent Act Bill recently passed into law by the Legislative Council (2) to condemn the attitude adopted by the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council led by Mr. A. N. Surve and (3) to place on record the signal servics hitherto rendered by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the tenants' cause, and to request him to bring in a Bill in the October Session of the Council to amend the said Act so as to raise the limit of rental control from Rs. 85/- to Rs. 250/- as in Calcutta and to eliminate the clauses regarding the successive annual increases in rent given to the landlords by the said Act.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 32nd week of the current year ended 8th inst. the total mortality 534 was 33 less than in the preceding week: the death-rate registered was 22.04. These figures compare favourably with those for the 32nd week of 1924 when the mortality was 761 and death-rate 31.91 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 747 and death-rate 33.29.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th August 1925 to 6 a.m. of 11th idem:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack 1 death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 94; Total Mortality this day last year 114.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Earl of Ypres left £25,161.—Reuter's Special.

Teheran, August 10.—Prince Nosratdovleh (Firdoz) is appointed Minister of Justice and Ghavamdovleh, Minister of Interior.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

QUESTION OF TRANSFER OF SUBJECTS

LONDON Aug. 11.

It appears from the exchange of Notes between German and Polish Governments that 3,000 out of the 20,000 Germans, who opted in favour of Germany still remain in Poland, while 11,000 out of the 15,000 Poles who opted in favour of Poland remain in Germany. The German Government, replying to the Polish threat to expel these "foreigners", proposes that each country should leave other's subjects undisturbed.—Reuter.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

COUNCIL'S MEETING.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Mr. Chintamani wires as follows:—"There was just a possibility that the lamented death of Sir Surendranath Bannarjee might necessitate postponement of the meeting of the Council of National Liberal Federation, but it has been decided to hold the meeting as decided. The Chair will probably be taken by the junior vice-President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the first resolution will naturally relate to the calamity that has overtaken the country and the Liberal Party by the unexpected demise of the greatest politician and leader.—A. P.

PEARL OYSTERS IN MADRAS.

ASSURING PROSPECT'S IN 1926.

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

A press communique on the condition of pearl oyster on the banks off Tuticorin and Tiruchendur says that the recent detailed inspection carried out by the Director of Fisheries has shown that oysters have reached their maximum size on many banks and that their growth and condition are satisfactory in every way. It is estimated that on Tholayaram Paralone there are nearly twelve crores of mature oysters. The prospect of remunerative pearl fishery in 1926 are, therefore, reasonably certain.—A. P.

C.P. AND BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

YEOTMAL, Aug. 10.

At a meeting of the District Congress Committee held last night under the presidentship of Mr. D. K. Kane, M. L. C., it was decided to hold the C. P. and Berar Provincial Conference at Yeotmal on the 21st and 22nd November. The fees for the membership of the Reception Committee and for delegateship are fixed at Rs. 5 and 3 respectively.

A resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee was also passed.—A. P.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

The trial of Yusuf and Kaluram who were prosecuted on a charge of cheating Mr. Barr, Late District Judge of Jubbulpore in respect of Rs. 6,000 which Diwan Bahadur Jiwandas handed over to Mr. Barr for purchasing horses in England commenced yesterday before Mr. McNair Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore. Both the accused applied for adjournment of the trial on the ground that the committing Magistrate rejected their application for copies of statement recorded in the police diary and further the Magistrate refused to summon Sir M. V. Joshi, the Home Member, Mr. Slocock, Commissioner of Jubbulpore Division, and His Excellency the Governor. The judge rejected the application for adjournment.

Seth Jiwandas deposed that he gave Mr. Barr a letter and Rs. 6,000 to purchase two horses two days before Mr. Barr left Jubbulpore for England. He showed the letter to Yusuf five days before and told him his intentions. Witness further deposed that he never received the money returned by Mr. Barr. Witness admitted that as far as he knew that the signature on the letter asking back Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Barr was his. In cross-examination by Mr. Dutt, Barrister, witness said that he did not tell Yusuf that he was going to send those letters to Mr. Barr now showed them to him. Witness admitted that he verbally asked Mr Barr to sell his jewellery. Witness said that he asked for recommendations from Mr. Barr to several Rajas and Residents in Native States. He did not give Yusuf any bribe for assisting him in any matter, but he gave him presents on three or four occasions. He applied to Mr. Barr as District Judge for a loan of one lakh from Bholanath Singai Estate. He cannot say that Yusuf had any control or influence on Mr. Barr. He said that he sent Mr. Manoharpant, pleader, to Pachmarhi to see Sir Morpant Joshi and to inform him of all facts regarding the case. Mr. Slocock asked him many questions about the case. He thought then that his signature was forged. He did not mention Yusuf's name to Mr. Slocock.—A. P.

WOOL STRIKE CONTINUES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

After a sitting lasting 35 hours of which 27 were consecutive, the Joint Industrial Council of the Wool Textile Trade reached a deadlock. Consequently the strike will continue.

Agreement was reached on all points except that of the rate of wages at which the operatives should resume work, pending the decision of the Court of Enquiry into the conditions of the industry. The operatives refused the employers' proposal of resumption at five per cent. reduction in wages.—Reuter's Special.

A COLABA GRIEVANCE.

LANDHOLDERS OF KHOTI VILLAGES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

At a public meeting of the Land-Holder of the Khoti Villages of Kolaba District held at Hira Bag on Monday, the following resolutions were passed:—

I. This public meeting of the Land-Holders of the Khoti Villages of Kolaba District, resolves that the grievances of the said Land-Holders be inquired into by the Government of Bombay, by appointing a Committee who should be empowered:—

(a) To ascertain the relations of the Khots and their tenants;

(b) To ascertain the proportion of the tenant's income appropriated by the Khots and the Government, and also the proportion left for the tenants;

(c) To ascertain whether it is not true that the Khots invariably try to encroach upon the rights of the tenants over their lands, by purchasing them through the legal machinery and thus reducing them to the legal (staters?) of tenants at will;

(d) To recommend to Government the ways and means whereby the tenants will be relieved of the unbearable burdens of both the Government and the Khots; and

(e) To find out the ways whereby it will not be easy for the Khots to convert the land-holders from permanent occupants to tenants at will.

This meeting also most emphatically supports Messrs. Bole and Surve in their efforts, by introducing very valuable provisions to get the Khoti Act amended, which is oppressive to the tenants, which is detrimental to their permanent interests and which reduces them to the level of serfs.—A. P.

HAVOC OF THUNDERSTORM IN E. NETHERLANDS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.

The East Netherlands was yesterday evening swept by a terrific thunderstorm which caused the loss of life and much damage to property. Details are meagre, as telegraphic and telephonic communication is interrupted. Four persons were killed and about 100 injured in the village of Borculo, where typhoon lasted several minutes. Towers of both the churches there were blown down, and not a single house escaped. The village of Neede was also destroyed.

Serious damage is reported from Didam, Dootwnchem, Oldeuzral and Hengelo, all in eastern Galderland.—Reuter.

DAMAGE OF 4 MILLION FLORINS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.

During the hurricane, an aeroplane crashed on the Catholic asylum at Ruurlo, killing three people. Borculo with 5,000 inhabitants of whom 2,000 are now homeless was apparently the storm centre. The Burgomaster has asked for troops and food stuffs. The Governor of Gelderland arrived at Borculo on foot as all roads are impassable for vehicles on account of the trees blown down by the typhoon. The damage is estimated at over four million florins.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN FLEET IN NEW ZEALAND

DUNEDIN, Aug. 10.

Portion of the American Fleet arrived here at dawn, 24 hours before it was expected and caught the city unawares. Nevertheless the welcome was very cordial. Crowds quickly turned out and cheered the vessels as they steamed up the channel to the wharves, where numbers of children had assembled. A party of university girls aroused the enthusiasm of the visiting sailors by singing the "Star-spangled Banner".—Reuter.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 11.

Most of the population including many school children waving American flags watched a section of the American fleet headed by the battleship "Seattle" flying the flag of Admiral Coontz enter the harbour. Seven aeroplanes preceded the fleet "stunt flying" over the city. H. M. S. "Dunedin" replied to the American salute.

AT LYTTLETON.

Lyttleton Aug. 11.—Music from the bands on wharves and on the flagship "Omaha" was drowned by the din of welcome from the syrens of steamers in the harbour and the cheers of crowds ashore and afloat when a section of the American fleet arrived here.

AT AUCKLAND.

Auckland.—Aug. 11.—The flagship "California" headedby eight American battleships and three Auxiliaries arrived here to-day Aeroplanes ascended from the warships impressing the great crowds of spectators. Admiral Robinson and officers sat down to the civic luncheon when Admiral Robinson in the course of speech said "We have come not nearly as friends but as comrades in the world-war now treading the pleasant paths of peace but always ready to uphold the right".—Reuter's Special.

HUGE RUSSIAN ORDER.

TEXTILE MACHINERY FROM GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

A delation of the All-Russian textile Syndicate, headed by the expert M. Jeremin, has been visiting Germany for the purpose of negotiating the purchase of textile machinery which before the war was exclusively bought in Britain. M. Jeremin, interviewed, stated that the machinery required was of the value of about 500 million gold roubles. The Delegation has now left for London.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ACTING ALLOWANCES TO EMPLOYES.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held yesterday in their office when among other items the following were considered.

Letter from the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes, stating that, in view of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision, the Port Trustees in common with the other ratepayers are liable to additional general tax proportionately to the rateable valuation of the Port Trust property in F and G wards in connection with the mill strikes of February and March 1924, and enquiring what proportion of the total valuation (Rs. 91,86,275) should be taken as representing property in F and G wards for purposes of calculation of the tax. Letters from the Chief Accountant, Nos. A/MA-4 dated 4th June and 30th July 1925 stating that the rateable value of the property within the two wards is Rs. 11,11,687 as worked out by the Land Manager and based on the quinquennium, 1919-24, on which the amount payable by the Port Trust amounts to Rs. 5,131-15-0, as demanded by the Municipality, and requesting sanction to the payment and to the supplementary estimate Rs. 5,132 as no provision for the expenditure has been made in the Budget Estimates 1925-26, adding that the amount should be charged as a special item under Revenue Expenditure, Section I, General charges. It was proposed to sanction the payment subject to the sanction of Government to the supplementary estimate under the provisions of Section 55 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

It was proposed that Mr. W. D. Read, Costing Superintendent, should be appointed to the vacant post of Second Deputy Accountant. Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment that such appointments should be made, as in the case of Bombay Municipality by inviting fresh applications. The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried by 11 votes to 4.

The Finance Committee's suggestion reaching allowances were considered the Chairman had proposed that in view of the usual practice of the other Port Trusts and the Railways of allowing acting officers to draw the minimum pay of the officiating post in accordance with the Fundamental rules, no change should be made in the Trustees' procedure, but that each case should be considered on its merits under discretionary powers provided in the Fundamental rules, and the lower allowance given in any case where in the opinion of the Chairman or the Board, the circumstances did not justify the grant of the full presumptive pay to the acting officer.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, expressed the opinion that in view of the trade depression and resulting financial condition of the Port Trust and the fact that the Trustees' officers have not been till now asked to make any sacrifices, it would be preferable both from the Board's point of view and that of the employees themselves, to lay down a hard and fast rule restricting acting allowances to 20 per cent of the minimum pay of the higher post, so as to obviate references and appeals to the Board or Chairman which would be unpleasant and difficult to dispose of. He that suggested that this restriction should apply for a period of say two years in the first instance or until conditions improve when it may come up for further consideration. Sir Purshotamdas' amendment embodying his suggestion was carried by a majority of 11 votes to 4.

LATE DR. KAIKHUSHRU N. BAHADURJI

The 27th anniversary celebrations of late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji were celebrated at Allbless Baug, on Sunday last, before a large gathering of Zoroastrians. At 5 p.m., the Jashan ceremony was performed, as in the past, in the Persian style, by Dasturji Minocherji Kaikhashru and Dasturji D. J. Garda, assisted by a number of priests. The students of the Athornan Institute participated in the ceremony. The bulk of the Zoroastrians in India have seldom, if ever, the chance of witnessing Jashan, Navjote and wedding ceremonies in the Persian style, and the functions of the evening were, therefore, witnessed by a gathering of about 1,500 Zoroastrians, men, women and children, with rapt attention, and keen interest. After the Jashan ceremony, the important function of the evening, viz., the Navjote (or the Initiation) ceremony was performed and four children of poor Parsi families thus received that evening their 'baptism' and entered the Zoroastrian fold. A poor Parsi couple was then united in wedlock. Immediately after, the marriage ceremony, in the true Persian style, of another couple, Iranian Zoroastrians, was gone through which evoked great enthusiasm among the gathering.

After these ceremonies, Hon Mr. Justice D. Mulla gave away presents of clothes, etc., etc. to the new Jotis i.e. the newly made Zoroastrians, and the wedded couples. He thanked H. E. the Persian Consul for his presence there, and said, a man should do his duty towards his own family, then his community and then the country. The late Dr. Bahadurji lived a noble life and acted on that supreme principle. The functions of the evening were praiseworthy, and he was glad Mr. Hormusji A. Dubash was doing this work as a labour of love, with unflagging zeal, all these 27 years, in spite of obloquy and adverse criticism of some of his co-religionists, and hoped he would continue this noble work in the future.

Mr. Vimadalal then thanked Mr. Mullah. Dinner was then served when covers were laid for about 1,200 persons. The gathering then dispersed, after many guests of the evening had thanked Mr. Dubash for his great disinterested work for the good of the less fortunate members of his community.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR GAMBLING.

Before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Messrs. Kothare and Nelson, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Jivraj Kalidas with gambling in a public place.

On receipt of certain information two police constables were detailed to watch the movements of the accused. On July 13 police constable No. 452 was in the Princess Street when he saw the accused seated on a plank in front of a grocery shop. The police constable seeing a number of persons handing chits to the accused, marked a rupee note and gave it to a witness Pandurang to lay a bet. As soon as the witness gave the rupee note to the accused, the police constable got him arrested, when the marked note was found.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the witness came to him to purchase a cigar. While he was handing over some change to the witness, the policeman arrested him.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, pleader for the accused said that the plank did not form a part of the shop and hence the place could not be called a public place.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 200 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE CONSTABLE ASSAULTED.

CINEMA EMPLOYEES CONVICTED.

At the Girgaum Police Court before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and A. G. Gray, Deputy Inspector Colona of the Lamington Road, Police Station, charged one Dhondia Bhikoo and three others with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

Mr. Babrekar, Pleader appeared for accused No. 1 while Nos. 2 and 3 were defended by Mr. Nadirsha Vakil, Pleader.

The evidence for the prosecution was that on the 26th of the last month P. C. 1555A was standing, in plain clothes, on the footpath outside the Majestic Cinema watching the movements of a certain suspect. In the meanwhile accused No. 1 was having a fight with another man and he knocked against the sepoy. On the latter remonstrating with No. 1, all the accused set on him. He was then dragged inside the compound of the theatre and there all the accused assaulted him with fists. In the fight the Manager of the Cinema interfered and dragged the Police constable into his ticket office and locking the door assaulted him. The Police having been communicated with, came on the scene and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and made statements implicating one another.

On the evidence the Magistrates were satisfied that the accused were disorderly in a public place and assaulted the Police sepoy who was in plain clothes. As accused Nos. 1 and 4 were in custody for ten days as they could not give bail the Magistrates were of opinion that they were sufficiently punished and they were, therefore, warned and discharged. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 who happen to be the servants of the Cinema were fined Rs. 10/- each.

ARREST FOR THEFT.

Deputy Inspector Malpas put up Daggoo Genu before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a remand.

The accused was arrested on Sunday, in connection with the theft of a gold wrist watch, gold bracelet and other property. As the accused's accomplice is yet be traced, and as the police inquiries are incomplete, the accused was remanded to police custody.

OLD MAN'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal put up K. K Shete, an old man of 60 before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 60 belonging to Hormusji Dinshaw Jasobhoy.

The complainant gave Rs. 60 to the accused on February 24, to go to Ahmedabad to trace the whereabouts of certain persons. The accused, it was alleged, used the money for himself and wrote a letter to that effect to the complainant. The accused, however, promised to make good the amount. But as the accused did not pay the amount for a long time, he was charged.

The accused admitted his guilt but submitted that he was in financial difficulties, and hence could not keep his word. He was, however, ready to make good the amount in the Court.

His Worship taking into consideration the accused's age bound him over in the sum of Rs. 50 for a period of six months.

THEFT OF PEARLS.

Rama Govind, an old offender with four previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of two pearls valued at Rs. 50.

Sub-Inspector Kadirshah who put him up, said that the accused was arrested on suspicion by a police constable in Mumbadevi on July 31. On a search being made two pearls were found which the accused said belonged to his wife living at Hyderabad. Subsequently it was found that the accused had no wife living at Hyderabad.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced as above.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND-THEFT.

Deputy Inspector Malpas put up Kanji Devji before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a remand.

The accused was brought down to Esplanade Police Station by Mr. G. W. T. Squires on Tuesday, at 2-30 a.m. The accused had broken into the room of Mr. Squires who is a boarder in Queen's Mansion Hotel, and was arrested by Mr. Squires redhanded. On a search being made a gold watch and a silver chain were found on the accused's person. As police inquiries are still incomplete a remand was applied for, which was granted by the Magistrate.

FINED FOR BETTING ON AUNK AND AARAK

Vikamsingh Vallabhji was charged with receiving bets on *Aunk* and *Farak* before Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Honorary Magistrate and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The evidence showed that on July 23, police constables Nos. 1993B and 2125B were posted in plain clothes to watch the movements of the accused. At about 10-30 p.m. the accused was seated upon a wooden case opposite a *bidi* shop, in Sheik Memon Street receiving bets. Police constable No. 1225B seeing this sent a man with a marked rupee note to the accused. As the rupee note was tendered to the accused the policeman arrested him immediately.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was going along Sheik Memon Street when he was arrested by the policeman.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CINEMA FILM.

Inspector Miyle Hussein Abdul Nabi of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Police appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a remand of Dhirendranath Gangooly into jail custody till the arrival of an extradition warrant from Hyderabad.

It appears that Venu Gopal had lodged a complaint with the Hyderabad Police, in respect of the theft of a reel of Cinema film valued at Rs. 996. The accused was traced to Bombay by the Hyderabad Police officer who was accompanied by the complainant. The accused was arrested thorough the assistance of the Bombay police at Lotus Cinema Film Co., Kalbadevi.

Mr. Godkari, pleader, who appeared for the accused applied for a bail on the personal surety of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Manager of the Associated Press. His Worship enlarged the accused on bail till the arrival of the extradition warrant from Hyderabad.

SIR S. N. BANERJI.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S HOMAGE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir Surendranath Banerji and a condolence resolution was adopted. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor, in moving the condolence resolution said that Sir Surendranath was the father of Indian Nationalism. He was mainly responsible for creating national consciousness, and he taught the people to stand upon their own legs for the uplift of the people. He was a true lover of Calcutta and for 23 years served as a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation.

The resolution says that Sir Surendranath's intense patriotism, his unbounded faith in the future of India, his devoted services extending over five decades in the cause of Indian Nationalism will be remembered by greatful posterity for generations to come. The Corporation more particularly recall Sir Surendranath's strenous efforts to secure the fullest development of local self-Government in India, specially his services to the City of Calcutta as a commissioner of the Corporation and their representative on the Bengal Legislative Council; his valient opposition to the Calcutta Municipal Bill of 1898 and his signal success 25 years later in regaining for the city its lost freedom. The Corporation realise that they owe to him their present democratic constitution and they take the opportunity to pay their greatful homage to his memory.—A. P.

AMRAOTI'S CONDOLENCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 11.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee has recorded heartfelt condolences for Sir Surendranath's death. In 1897 at Amraoti, he boldly advocated Lokmanya Tilak's cause and criticised the action of Government in incarcerating patriotic Indians for the first time from Congress plaform.

A Allahabad message of August 11th says:—

At a meeting of the U. P. Liberal Association last evening with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in the chair a resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the death of the late Sir Surendranath Bannerji and appointing a committee to arrange a public meeting.—A. P.

A Notification of the Government of Bombay says that the film entitled "After Six Days", as passed by the Bengal Board of Film Censors, shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

The opening ceremony of a Primary School at Sangamwadi (Poona) was performed on the 9th instant by Mr. Nababshah Rukhshah, President, Poona Suburban Municipality.—A. P.

There is a movement on foot to start a Night School and free reading room and library at Poona for the benefit of the backward classes.—A. P.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.

SEQUEL TO QUININE INJECTIONS.

Mrs. Evelyne Mariamme Grenier, wife of Rev. George Arthur Grenier residing at St. Peter's High School, Mazagaon, was suffering from malarial fever for about a fortnight and was under the treatment of Dr. Bana who gave her injections on four different occasions. On every occasion the syringe was sterilized in the presence of Rev. Grenier. The injections were given on the upper part of the arms, the last being on the 3rd instant. Mrs. Grenier had no fever after the first injection, but after each injection she complained of pain in the arms. On Saturday last, she went for a motor drive and on the following day she felt low in health. At 1 p.m. on Sunday, she complained of tightness in the mouth and could not take her tiffin. Rev. Grenier took her away to Dr. Bana, who after examining her gave her some liniment for massage. The liniment eased her a little but she felt worse afterwards and Dr. Bana was sent for. The doctor gave her an injection and advised her removal to a hospital. The doctor too accompanied to the E. G. Hospital where she died at about 11 a.m. on Monday.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, Major R. W. Pettigrew, Resident Surgeon, E. G. Hospital, said, the patient was conscious on admission and was suffering from her jaw being fixed, spasms of respiratory and abdominal muscles and pain in the left arm where she had four quinine injections for malaria. Her condition subsequently became worse and died at 10-50 a.m. on Monday. The cause of death being tetanus.

Witness then stated to the Court that cases of tetanus have occurred when to all appearances all asceptic precautions have been taken in administering quinine injections. That was exactly what was said by Sir F. Taylor in his work on medicine, viz.:—"Tetanus has followed the subcutaneous injections of quinine for malaria. The accident is attributed to the distinctive action of quinine at the site of injection whereby an anarrohic nidus is provided for the growth of tetanus spores". Witness said this had happened in this particular case.

Dr. Framroz Banaji Bana, M.B., M.R.C.S., medical practitioner 87, Lamington Road, said he had treated the deceased for about a fortnight. He prescribed first fever mixture but it had no effect. Eventually witness gave the deceased four injections of quinine. On every occasion he had sterilized the needle and the syringe in presence of Mr. Grenier who assisted him in lighting the stove. After the first injection the fever abated. On Sunday at 1 p.m deceased was brought to the witness and she complained that her left arm was lifeless. At that time witness did not detect signs of tetanus. From the symptoms it appeared to be a case of neuritis and he advised a course of treatment. He was sent for at home later on at 1 p.m. and witness gave her anti-tetanic serum, 10,000 units. After giving the injection witness advised her removal to E. G. Hospital and accompanied her himself and handed over the case to the hospital authorities.

The jury returned a verdict of death by tetanus following on carefully administered quinine injections for malaria.

DEATH TRAP FOR TRAM PASSENGERS

Chaturbhuj Javerbhai Patel (28), a Hindu came to Bombay from up country about a week ago and went to Dr. J. L. Saldana, at Ripon Road, with Khodabhai Laloobhai his host at 6-30 p.m. on Monday. They were seated on a bench in the dispensary when a tram car came and they tried to get in. Khodabhai rushed past and got into the front car while Chaturbhuj caught hold of the canopy prop at the rear of the front car and was trying to board the car when he was struck against the road sign post on the pavement. He went underneath the car and the wheels went over him. When he was extricated he was found dead.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Dr. J. L. Saldana said within his knowledge during the last three years about ten accidents have occurred in front of his dispensary, four proving fatal. The municipal road sign post and the stopping sign post of the tramways are so close to the tram track that they actually operate as a trap when passengers board cars. He therefore suggested that either these posts should be shifted further back or the trams should stop further up.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and desired to draw the attention of the Tramway Company and the Municipal Commissioner to the suggestion made by Dr. Saldana in his evidence.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Eight bills of purely provincial interest and 29 resolutions will constitute the non-official business for the ensuring session of the Legislative Council. Among the resolutions is one urging the appointment of M. L. C. as additional members of local boards and municipalities within whose jurisdiction they reside. The second urges the suspension of operation of the Moplah Colonisation Scheme in the Andamans and appointment of a committee to visit the Andamans and enquire into the conditions there. The third requires satutory action to enforce in all local areas, stoppage of slaughter of prime and milch cows etc., and fourth gives occupancy right to cultivating tenants of not less than six years standing in ryotwari areas. Among other important resolutions are two urging separation of judicial and executive functions and removal of disqualification of women to become members local legislature.—A. P.

ORIENTAL ASSURANCE CO.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., was held at the Company's registered office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Tuesday at 4 p.m., Mr. S. E. Warden presiding.

The meeting was called to receive the Consulting Actuary's valuation Report on the assets and labilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1924, and to decide as to the amount of profits which has been realized up to that date.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said —

You will be glad to observe how very satisfactory was the Mortality Experience of the last three years, the total actual Claims being only 74.1 per cent. of the Claims expected according to the rates of Mortality provided for in the Valuation, indicating a very considerable profit from Mortality during the period. This is the most favourable Mortality experienced by the Company for very many years past and indicates the continued close attention which is given by your Directors, the Chief Medical Officer and the Management to the selection of Lives for Assurance which is a matter of paramount importance.

The average not yield from interest during the Triennium before taking credit for the appreciation in the values of the Investments transferrd as at 31st December last rom the Investfent Reserve Fund to the Life Assurance Funds, was nearly 5¾ per cent.., showing a still further increase on the yield of the previous Triennium, this being chiefly accounted for through further depreciation in Securities which had to be provided for at the close of the previous Triennium. When credit is taken for the transfer from the Investment Reserve Fund the net Interest Yield on the Funds for the last year of the Triennium is 5.35 per cent—a figure which may be taken as a truer estimate of the net Interest Yield likely to be experienced during the current Triennium.

Gentlemen, I now come to the actual results of the Valuation, and you must be very gratified, as my colleagues on the Board and myself are, to see clearly for the first time since the Great War, the real profit earning capacity of your Company which has not been clearly evident all these years on account of so much of the trading profits having to be utilized towards writing down the values of the Securities. The actual profit for the Triennium is Rs. 51,04,597, considerably more than double the highest hitherto declared at any previous Valuation, and in view of the Company's present financial position and the immediate outlook for the future your Directors consider that the whole of this profit can be distributed, the mode of distribution proposed being set forth clearly in the Consulting Actuary's Report.

REDUCTION OF UNCALLED LIABILITY

It has recently been suggested to your Directors that the Uncalled Liability should be cancelled in some way, but there is no more simple way of doing this under the present Articles of Association, although a method is provided for under the proposed New Articles of Association which, however, have not yet been passed. Your Directors consider that the method now proposed to gradually provide for the wiping out of the Uncalled Liability on the Shares by capitalization of a portion of the Shareholders' Share of the Profits at this and subsequent Valuations is a very much more satisfactory method of dealing with the question from all points of view than the method already suggested by certain Shareholders, of making the Shares fully paid-up to the extent of Rs. 50 only, particularly because it leaves no possible grounds for dissatisfaction among the Policyholders, meeting as it does the wishes of those Shareholders who desire to see the Shares fully paid-up without taking away from the security of the Policyholders to the slightest extent.

The method to be adopted in dealing with this proposal is to declare a Bonus to Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 80 per Share, Rs. 30 of which is to be paid in cash and Rs. 50 of which is to be applied towards settling a further Call of Rs. 50 to be made on the Shares after this Meeting. I trust that all the Shareholders and Policyholders present will appreciate the desirability of dealing with this question in this the only simple and all round satisfactory way, and will support the Resolution to the effect which will be moved. The Dividend to Shareholders proposed, you will observe, is double the present Dividend, namely, Rs. 30 a Share instead of Rs. 15 as it has been for many years past

With regard to the Policyholders' Share of the Profits, you must be glad to observe that the Consulting Actuary has recommended that a Bonus be declared for the Triennium at the rates of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum on Whole Life Policies and Rs. 18 per thousand per annum under Endowment Assurance Policies. The highest Bonus ever declared by this Company heretofore has been Rs. 15 per thousand per annum on Whole Life Policies and Rs. 12 per thousand per annum under Endowment Assurance Policies at the Valuation immediately preceding the War, and if the depreciation in Securities as a result of the War had not taken place you would have been a gradual increase in the rate of Bonus paid from that time to this and possibly even a higher Bonus than that payable now. What makes this result all the more gratifying is that the Valuation on this occasion has been made on a considerably more stringent basis than on any occasion since 1912—the rate of Interest assumed in the Valuation having been reduced to 3¾ per cent as against interest likely to be earned of over 5¼ per cent with tightening up in other directions, and the Consulting Actuary considers that this surplus Interest margin of over 1½ per cent is amply sufficient, combined with the continuance of the Company's favourable Mortality Experience and the continuance of economical Management, to ensure maintenance of the Bonus at future Valuations at the rates now declared, always on condition of course that there is no recurrence of abnormal political or financial conditions. This I think you will agree is highly satisfactory.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebramim seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

BONUS DECLARED.

The following resolutions were then agreed to unanimously:—

That in accordance with Clause 130 of the Company's Articles of Association the sum of Rs. 17,01,532 be carried from the profits to the Contingencies Reserve Fund leaving Rs. 34,03,065 to be divided between the Shareholders and the Participating Policyholders in the proportion of one-tenth to Shareholders and nine-tenths to Policyholders.

That the Shareholders' one-tenth share of the profits, namely, Rs. 3,40,307 be increased to Rs. 5,10,000 by the addition of Rs. 1,69,693 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund and that the total sum of Rs. 5,10,000 thus allocated to Shareholders be appropriated as follows:—

To provide for payment of a Bonus at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income Tax) to Shareholders registered in the Company's Register on this date, out of which Rs. 30 will be paid to Shareholders in cash and the balance of Rs. 50 appropriated to meet a Second Call on the Share of the Company of Rs. 50 per Share, thus reducing the Uncalled Liability to Rs. 100 per Share, and

To provide for a Devidend for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share per annum.

That the Policyholders' nine-tenths share of the profits, namely Rs. 30,62,758, be increased to Rs. 45,94,840 by the addition of Rs. 15,32,082 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to provide for the Interim Bonus amounting to Rs. 1,09,575 already paid and for payment of Reversionary Benuses at the following rates to Policyholders entitled to participation in the profits, namely:—

A Bonus at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum on the original Sum assured for each year's premiums paid in 1922, 1923 and 1924 in the case of Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during the whole currency thereof or for a limited number of years in force for the full Sum Assured on 31st December 1924,

A Bonus at the rate of 1 4/5 per cent per annum on the original Sum Assured for each year's premiums paid in 1922, 1923 and 1924 in the case of Endowment Assurance Policies with premiums payable during the whole currency thereof or for a limited number of years in force for the full Sum Assured on 31st December 1924.

Bonuses at the same rates to be allowed on Limited Payment Policies in force for the full sum Assured under which premiums have ceased for each anniversary of the Policy passed since 31st December 1921.

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SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES

THERE SHOULD BE CENTRAL BOARD

MR. MASANI'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

The following is the text of the Minute of Dissent of Mr. R. P. Masani attached to the report of the Committee appointed in Government Resolution, dated the 15th May, 1924, to consider and report on the re-organisation of Local Self-Government in Salsette:—

"While I concur generally in the Committee's recommendations regarding the enlargement of the existing Municipalities for the urban areas, I regret I cannot accept the unworkable scheme suggested for the administration of the rural areas and object strongly to the opinion expressed in the report that the constitution of a central authority is not a matter of urgency.

After a good deal of persuasion the majority of the Committee agreed to recommend the institution of a Central Board, but the report although amended in view of the objections taken by me to the original draft still seems to indicate that the Committee is not in earnest about it. It is suggested that the proposal should be further ventilated and opinions invited and that the details might then be worked out, probably by another Committee after the ruin of the suburbs converging on the outskirts of one of the greatest cities in the world has been completed. The reason given for his half-hearted and halting proposal is the existence of the Development Department. The report states that the executive and co-ordinating functions proposed to be assigned to the Central Board are at present performed to a considerable extent by that Department and that the immediate necessity for the authority advocated is therefore not so great as it otherwise would be. This may be a good plea for the prolongation of the life of the Development Department, but it ignores altogether the defects in the existing system for which the Committee is expected to suggest remedies and is inconsistent with the findings of the Committee itself. Whilst recognising the useful work done by the Development Department for the suburbs, I submit, it does not and cannot do the work that the proposed County Council would carry out. It has not got the powers nor the machinery for performing the two kinds of duties proposed to be entrusted to the County Council, viz., direct functions and control and even if it had, the continuance of such a Department as a special bureaucracy living in a sphere above the so-called self-governing institutions recommended in the report, is altogether repugnant to the recognised principles and ideals of local self-government as they are understood in this country and elsewhere in the British Empire.

Without the initiative and guidance of a strong central authority the divers Municipalities and urban Committees proposed by the Committee will prove to be just as cumbrous and inefficient as the motley crowd of the moribund local bodies which they are intended to replace. For want of a proper system of co-ordination and control the existing local bodies, with the exception perhaps of the Bandra Municipality, leave a good deal to be desired. Not to speak of amenities, the sanitary condition of the suburbs, which it is the primary duty of a municipality to look after, is far from satisfactory. Had the Committee taken the trouble to visit some of the areas, it would have been greatly depressed and shocked to see the hideous slums which have sprung up in the midst of flourishing suburbs, slums to which attention was called last month by several speakers including myself at the lecture given by Mr. Gilbert Lodge at Andheri. The neglected sanitation of even important suburbs, such as Santa Cruz, Ville Parle and Andheri, the ill-constructed houses situated in narrow and crooked lanes without adequate means of ventilation, the prescience everywhere of foul matter festering in the immediate vicinity of human habitations, the disgusting and disgraceful condition of latrines and cesspools, the want of public conveniences as indicated by the fouling of the streets, the absence of any system of sewage, the abominable condition of stables and the exhibition of carcasses of animals in the vicinity of main roads and residences, in short, squalid filth within doors and without would have convinced the members of the Committee of the inaptitude of the existing Municipalities and Notified Area Committees and the urgency of substituting more efficient agencies for them. In fact, the need for reform having been recognised, the Committee was appointed to suggest a re-organization of the Municipal machinery. Nevertheless, the report coolly says that there is no necessity for a central co-ordinating authority. Beyond suggesting the grouping of a few areas and the desirability of appointing a county council at some distant date it suggests nothing for the improvement and readjustment of the Municipal machinery, nothing practical to remedy the existing state of affairs.

If Salsette is to be saved from being converted within a very short time into a slum-land and a serious menace to the City of Bombay as a position of it, namely Kurla, already is at present, the constitution of a Central Board is, I submit, urgently necessary. Mr. Carter who had a very intimate knowledge of Salsette and its local bodies and on whose report, it is believed, it was decided to refer the question of re-organization of local self-Government in Salsette to a representative committee, was of opinion that there should be one large suburban municipality constituted on the lines of the Bombay Municipality able to deal with the local problems as one connected whole, able to act with weight and authority, able to co-operate as one body with all municipal and cosmopolitan interests of the city and port of Bombay, able to check all insidious slum tendencies and to destroy the slums already in existence. For the reasons stated in paragraph 7 of the report the Committee did not accept this proposal, but such a municipality will have to be formed some day and in the meanwhile there should be some competent central authority to discharge some at least of the functions which were proposed to be assigned to the suburban municipality. The report shows that the Committee is also convinced of the necessity of a central "executive, co-ordinating and supervising authority." Why, then, should it not have suggested a complete scheme for the inauguration of such an authority? Why, because there is a Development Department ministering to some of the needs of the areas, tight, shy of the reform? Why wait until the Development Department ceases to function?

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRAON.

The system of administration suggested for the rural areas is, in my humble opinion, altogether unsuitable. Without the pressure put on the Urban Committees by a Central Board through its medical officers of health, the villages will be neglected as they have been in the past. I suggested the formation of village committees organised under the direction and guidance of the Central Board which should have the power, in case of default, to have the necessary duties carried out by its officers, but the Committee has preferred the formation of urban committees. The only reason advanced in the report for rejecting the scheme of village committees is that "in consequence of the prevalent illiteracy, the experiment of village committees is not likely to be successful in actual practice." I need not remind my colleagues that long before self-governing institutions were evolved in Europe, the people of India, whether literate or illiterate, had their village communities for the control and management of local affairs. All over the Peninsula these village assemblies, the oldest units of local self-government, were found to flourish in full vigour. I have dealt with this question in detail in a work which will shortly be published; for the present I shall rest content with a mere reference to the elaborate and complete system of local government enjoyed by the people of this country from the earliest times and indicate how, retrograde the Committee's proposal is, compared with the existing system of Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats, and how unworkable besides.

The Committee recommend the constitution of four urban committees for the administration of the urban, semi-urban and rural tracts comprised within the limits of each. Thus the Malad urban committee would be responsible for the municipal government of Malad and *nineteen other villages*. This is "simplification of areas, consolidation of powers and co-ordination of effort" with a Vengeance! Such Committees will prove to be very unwieldy and quite unequal to the task entrusted to them. The area of each committee will be too large to allow of adequate representation in the deliberations of the Committee, the sanitation of the rural areas will be neglected and the wants and grievances of the people unheeded. If in an advanced organization like the Bombay Municipality the needs of somewhat distant areas, such as Parel, Dadar and Mahim were overlooked for a number of years, what can the diversa, far too distant and detached villages expect from the proposed petty municipalities and their limited staff? Even the crude work of conservancy has not commenced in these areas and it certainly will not be performed by the urban committees. It must not be forgotten that the secret of success of all sanitary work is sub-division. There will, moreover, be constant discontent and friction concerning the services rendered, or denied and the taxes demanded from the far-flung and forsaken areas.

The principle I advocated in Committee was that the proposed Central Board should deal with questions of general interest and exercise a general control, and that for the actual work of local sanitation and other activities appertaining to each local area, there should be separate local bodies composed of members elected by the residents of the different areas and nominated, to a very limited extent, by Government, bodies of the type of regular Municipalities who should have, subject to the general guidance and supervision of the central authority, full powers to manage their affairs. On the same principle I suggested that the jurisdiction of the Central Board should be extended to the rural areas and that it should advise and assist the inhabitants of such areas to organise village committees and train them in the work of municipal government. Only in this way can we deal satisfactorily for the conservancy of these areas, which is all that is necessary for them at present, and extend the principles of local self-government in Salsette. I claim no originality for this suggestion. It is well-known that for the administration of the rural areas in England a similar policy has been followed. What was suggested was only an adaptation of the system of Paris Councils in England, whilst avoiding the confounding diversity of local authorities functioning in that country.

It will be urged that the Scheme of village Panchayets has not proved a success. For instance, although the village Panchayet for Versova was constituted, it never met or functioned. But it must be expected that where people have escaped municipal taxation and municipal control, they will resent any form of municipal government which is likely to touch their pockets. If there is a central authority composed of representatives of the people of the different areas to advise and assist them and to see that they are taxed only just enough to meet their rural needs, the village folk, intelligent as they are even though illiterate, will easily fall in with the general scheme of local self-government and when they know that if they do not help themselves, the Central Board will have the necessary work carried out at their expense and levy the tax all the same, the chances of opposition and non-co-operation will be minimised. Had such an authority been in existence, the village Panchayet of Versova would have thought twice before doggedly refusing to function.

ADVANTAGE OF A CENTRAL BOARD.

It may also be urged that the suggested village committees would swell the number of local bodies for Salsette, whereas one of the objects with which the Committee has been appointed is to consolidate the local bodies and reduce their number. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the object of consolidation and co-ordination would be attained by the constitution of a Central Board for which I am pleading. Provided there is a central authority for general direction and control, there is no harm, rather there is much advantage, in allowing small compact areas to govern themselves. The Central Board may be expected to exercise reasonable discretion in grouping such areas as can be grouped and separating only those which cannot be amalgamated with any advantage to themselves or to the rest of the rural areas. To merge scattered villages indiscriminately in the areas assigned to the urban committees, with no prospects of their wants being attained to, is subversive of the fundamental principles of self-government and with due respect to my colleagues I cannot help thinking that instead of suggesting the extension and development of local self-government in Salsette their proposal deprives the rural areas of the first instalment of self-government already vouchsafed to some of them.

Some of my colleagues were quite willing to have the rural areas, no matter how distant and detached, thrown into the areas placed under the jurisdiction of the local bodies which they represented, but anxious as they were to have complete local autonomy they strongly resented the proposal to super-impose on such bodies a central, co-ordinating authority. Even in the highly developed self-governing institutions in civilized countres of the world, the general control of a supervising authority is considered wholesome and desirable. If, moreover, the Central Board consists, as advocated by me, of representatives elected by the residents of the areas concerned, the sentimental objection concerning the independence of the local bodies ought to disappear as any general control that is likely to be exercised will be the control not of an alien body, or a department of Government, but of the people themselves as represented in the Central Board.

I may be wrong, but it seems to me that the report fails to suggest any line of advance on the path of local self-government. Nor does it suggest anything practical to promote administrative efficiency. There is nothing in it likely to arouse the people to a consciousness of their solidarity, to enlighten them and stir them to active co-operation and to train them for those duties and responsibilities and qualify them for those rights and prerogatives which mark the growth of a nation. What is the sum total of the report of this local self-government Committee in the year of grace 1925, when there is so much commotion for advance in all directions and when problems of self-government are demanding urgent solution? It is this: the problem of re-organization and reform of local self-government in Salsette must remain interminable like Penelope's web.

R. P. MASANI.

Jaito, August 7.—Akon: Path ceremony being over Sikhs have left the station, except about 100 local Akalis who are engaged in removing tents. The ceremony was somewhat interrupted for an hour by heavy downpour.—A. P.

Sir Muzamiullah Khan who visited Muhamidya High School, Agra announced a personal donation of Rs. 3,000 amidst applause and emphasised the need for encouragement of Muslim education. He also urged that steps should be taken to organise the Muhammadan community which was now very backward and pointed out that there was need for a good daily newspaper to ventilate the views of the Mussalman community both here and in England.—A. P.

The Examinations for Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants of Local Boards will be held on 26th, 27th and 28th October next at the head-quarters of each Divisional Commissioner and that of the Commissioner in Sind (i.e. Ahmedabad, Poona, Belgaum and Karachi).

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URDU TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The 3rd session of the Urdu Teachers' Conference was formally opened by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav this morning. The welcome speech was delivered by Mr. Maulvi who hoped that the Minister for Education would make some important announcement to-day, which proved only a pious hope.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav first paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, for, as he declared, it was through his efforts that the Muslim community awakened earlier than the other backward classes. He then dwelt on the points of similarity between the Marathas and the Mussalmans and said that both were martial races; both had disciplined themselves in the arts of peace, but both were weak enough to fall an easy prey to the blandishments of more astute communities. Both, he said, were proud of her past glory and both were equally anxious to regain their lost ground, which could best be attained through mutual co-operation. He declared that the education of the masses was a sure remedy of all their ills. He praised the work of the teacher and said that his was a very noble and respectable profession. He called upon the teachers to place high ideals before their students. He admitted that the Muslims were far behind in education when compared with the Brahmins, but in comparison with other backward communities they were not backward. He assured the Muslim teachers that Government were more anxious to meet the educational requirements of the Musalmans than those of the other backward communities. He then mentioned what Government had already done for Muslims. He challenged those present to show if he, the speaker, was more solitus to the Hindus that to the Musalmans with regard to the resolutions passed by the Conference he opined that they were most disappointing as he failed to see in them any way according to which the Muhammadan education ought to have been conducted, adding that it was the duty of the teachers' Conference to show how best to improve the present system of education. He formally declared the Conference open.

Mr. Kazi Badiuzzaman, the President of the Conference, thanked the Hon. Mr. Jadhav for the trouble he had taken in coming over to the Conference.

Mr. Kazi delivered his speech in Urdu, in the course of which he emphasised the fact that the status of the teachers in Europe owed its rise to the existence of various associations and he was glad to see that the teachers of the Bombay Presidency were now organising themselves. He assured the teachers that theirs was a very respectable profession although they were not paid in proportion to their work. He asked them to realise their responsibilities as builders of the nation and deprecate the idea that any and every body could assume the role of a teacher. He suggested that the teachers, in order to become more useful, should consider themselves as students throughout their lives, and exhorted them to work in the capacity of educational missionaries spreading the light of culture in every nook and corner.

A number of resolutions were then moved and passed.

Maulana Mazir Ahmad Khujandi delivered a sermon on the teachings of the Holy Quran and declared that the chief necessity of the Musalmans was unity and unity alone and exhorted those present to imitate their Prophet in every way.

The Maulana was followed by Sir George Anderson who has specially come from the Punjab to deliver his lecture on "Education in the Punjab". His lecture lasted for full one hour and was listened to with keen attention and interest.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

DISSOLVE THE COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions have been passed at a meeting held last week of the Art Society of India:—

"(1) This meeting of the Art Society of India is of opinion that Freehand is an important and necessary subject in the curriculum for Elementary and Intermediate Grade Examinations. As the subject is of manifest importance affecting Indian Art Education in the Presidency, it has heard, with great concern reports about the proposals placed before the Government for abolishing it."

"(2) We now learn that a special Committee has been appointed to settle Freehand in question. This Committee should be dissolved and a Committee appointed, (if necessary at all) really representing the opinion of the Artist Community. We are of the opinion that no one who is officially connected with this controversy should serve upon this Committee."

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

"MARKED PROGRESS."

A DECENNIAL REVIEW.

The Director of Information writes:—

A pamphlet has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction dealing with the progress of Muslim education in the Bombay Presidency in the past 10 years. The note points out that conditions in the Presidency Proper differ from those of Sind. In the Presidency Muslims constitute only 8 1/2 per cent. of the population: they are widely scattered and claim to be taught in a language other than the local vernacular. In Sind, on the other hand, they form 73 per cent. of the population—in rural areas nearly 80 per cent.—and they speak Sindhi. The Muslims in the Presidency are, as a whole, far more advanced in education than those in Sind.

The pamphlet reviews the progress made under

(a) Primary Education
(b) Secondary education
(c) Collegiate education

separately for the Presidency Proper and for Sind. It points out that the Special Committee appointed by the Bombay Government in June 1913 recommended that Urdu should be adopted as the medium instruction throughout the Presidency and two courses of study were provided for Urdu schools (1) in which Urdu is the medium of instruction and the local vernacular is treated as a compulsory second language and (2) in which the vernacular is the medium of instruction and Urdu is taught as the second language. In each school the choice between the two courses is left to the Muslim opinion to decide. Government, however, have now ordered that in schools in which Urdu is the medium of instruction the teaching of the local vernacular as the second language should be optional.

Arrangements have been made to increase the supply of trained teachers, whose numbers are steadily increasing. For the first need of Muslim education is to provide efficient primary schools without which satisfactory results in secondary and higher education cannot be obtained.

With regard to secondary education, eight Government High Schools out of 17 have been provided with special teachers of Urdu and 15 per ctnt. of the places in Government secondary schools have been reserved for Muslims, while free studentships for Muslims at the rate of 22 1/2 per cent. of the total number of Mahomedan pupils in each Government secondary school have been sanctioned. Altogether the proportion of scholarships provided for Muslims is largely in excess of that provided for other schools.

No difficulty is felt by Muslim pupils in gaining admission to Government Arts Colleges and in each Government professional college 10 per cent. of the total number of places are reserved for Muslims provided they possess the minimum qualifications required for admission. A large number of scholarships are also available for Muslim students in these colleges.

A MARKED PROGRESS.

The measures taken by Government have led to a marked progress in the education of Muslims in the Presidency proper. Comparing the figures for 1915-16 and 1923-24, it is seen that Muslims attending colleges increased by 76 per cent., those in secondary schools by 25 per cent. and those in primary schools by 27 per cent., although the total Muslim population recorded in the Census of 1921 was less than that in the Census of 1911. Taking the three main communities 15.14 per cent. of the Brahmins attend school, 3.726 per cent of the intermediate Hindus and 7.77 per cent. of the Muslims. Muslims are more than twice as advanced as the intermediate Hindu community in primary education and from 3 to 4 times in secondary and higher education.

In Sind the number of Muslims attending educational institutions has increased considerably during the period from 1915-16 to 1923-24: as regards secondary schools by nearly 59 per cent. and as regards primary schools by nearly 11 per cent. The comparatively slow rate of progress in primary education appears to be due to the Mulla schools having been largely affected by the Khilafat agitation and partly also to the gradual raising of the standard required, the less efficient schools being struck off the aided list. "It is clear" says the note "that Sind Muslims have great leeway to make up before they can come up to the level of the other communities. For, whereas the percentage of Muslim pupils to population in the Presidency Proper is 7.77, it is only 1.9 in Sind which compares unfavourably with the proportion of 3.726 for intermediate Hindus in the Presidency Proper."

The pamphlet gives an interesting table comparing the progress of Muslim education in the Presidency with the Punjab, which has undergone great material advancement in recent years.

BOMBAY AND PUNJAB FIGURES.

Commenting on this the pamphlet says:—"From the figures given above it will be seen that the percentage of the Muslim population in colleges in Bombay (Presidency Proper) is .923 against .015 for the Punjab. For secondary schools it is .34 for Bombay against .38 for the Punjab. These figures, however are entirely misleading, as the Punjab classes the three upper standards of the Vernacular schools as secondary (vernacular middle) while in this Presidency they are classed as primary. If the same classification were followed in this Presidency the number in secondary schools in 1923-24 would be 10,615, giving a percentage to population of .77 against .38 for the Punjab. In primary education the Presidency is far ahead of the Punjab, having a percentage of 7.615 against 2.384. (The deduction to be made in the Bombay figures on account of pupils studying in the three higher standards would not appreciably affect this total.) It was not surprising, therefore, that for the years taken it was possible for the Punjab, starting as it did with a percentage of 1.045, to show an increase of 138 per cent. against that of 26 per cent. for this Presidency. It must further be remembered that there have been exceptional features at work in the Punjab; the return of large numbers of soldiers from the War, with their experience of Europea and other countries, the increase in prosperity owing to the enormous spread of irrigation and the high prices of wheat—these and other circumstances have acted as a stimulus which is more than sufficient to account for the expansion of primary education. It may be added, tha the cost to Government per pupil in a primary school in 1923-24 was Rs. 8/11/8 in the Punjab, while it was Rs. 19/15/8 in this Presidency, i.e. over 2 1/4 times as much. It is interesting to note that the rate of increase in the case of colleges and secondary schools was considerably higher in this Presidency than in the Punjab.

"It will further be realised that the difficulties in dealing with Muslim education in this Presidency are increased by the fact that most Muslims demand that their children shall be taught through a medium which is not the common vernacular. Thus special primary schools have to be provided for Muslims in addition to the schools which teach the ordinary local vernacular. This renders it difficult to provide Muslim pupils in small villages and necessarily acts as a check on the expansion of primary education for Muslim children."

AUTONOMY FOR BURMA.

NATIONALISTS IN CONFERENCE.

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

A special conference convened by the Nationalist Party was held yesterday and attended by several legislative councillors including two ministers both of whom are party men. The chair was taken by U. Ba Pe, the leader of the Nationalist party who is also the Deputy President of the Burma Legislative Council.

Resolutions were passed deciding upon retention of the present policy of the party, urging the transfer of reserved subjects to popular control, provincialization of all subjects except foreign and defence, financial and political, separation of Burma from India. The meeting also condemned Lord Birkenhead's speech and protested against the Burmans' exclusion from the army.—A. P.

THE SKEEN COMMITTEE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Committee on Indian Sandhurst, which will be presided over by General Sir Andrew Skeen will hold its first meeting on Wednesday, the 12th instant to discuss and settle the preliminaries. I understand that both Messrs. Motilal Nehru and Jinnah will not be able to be present at this meeting and that they will be here to participate at the next meeting which will be held on the 17th. The absence of the leaders of the two political parties at the preliminary sitting is much to be regretted.

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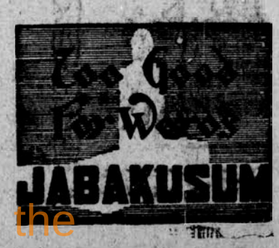

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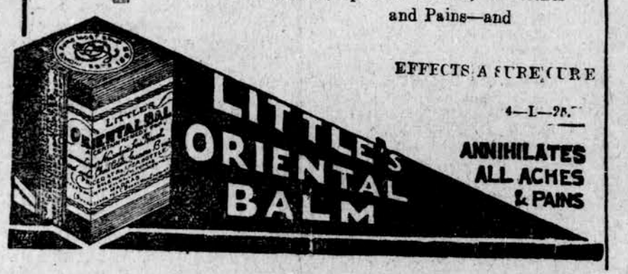

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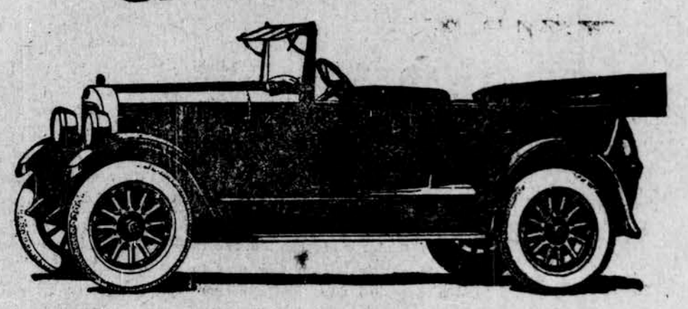
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